The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M

POOR FRANCE.

Feeling Among the People.

The Armistice Favorably Received.

IT IS TO END ON FEBRUARY 19TH.

Distress in Paris Very Great.

Every Effort Made to Afford Relief.

Immense Quantities of Provisions Forwarded.

GAMBETTA RATIFIES THE TERMS OF CAPITULATION.

His Death by Suicide Rumored.

Eugenie Opposes the Cession of Territory.

THE EMPEROR AND BISMARCK TO RETURN TO BERLIN.

ENGLAND.

Gambetta Ratifies the Capitulation—Rumor That He Has Committed Suicide—Eugenie Opposes the Dismemberment of France.

LONDON, January 30.—Gambetta ratifies the capitulation, and will not resign.

The Empress Eugenie, after a stormy interview with the Duke de Persigny, ordered him to quit her presence, since he persisted in urging her to consent to the dismemberment of France.

LATER—Gambetta is reported to have committed suicide.

Emperor William and Bismarck to Return to Germany.

LONDON, January 31, 12:30 A. M.—Bismarck will leave France after the meeting of the National Assembly. The early return of the Emperor to Berlin is expected. There is a report that he will start to-day (Tuesday.)

The Germans will enforce rigid passport regulations during the armistice.

Every Avenue Opened for the Transportation of Food to Paris—Consternation at Wilhelmshohe.

LONDON, January 31.—All the rivers and railroads have been opened for the transportation of food to Paris. The Eighth Prussian regiment has occupied Fort Du Mont Valerien.

A Berlin dispatch published in the London *Times* this morning, says the negotiations of the Bonapartists has taken an important turn. A later dispatch, however, reports that consternation has been caused at Wilhelmshohe by the news of the proposition to convoke the constituent Assembly of France.

The Armistice to End February 19—The Terms Upon Which Paris Capitulated.

LONDON, January 31.—The armistice in France begins instantly at Paris, and three days later in the Departments, and expires at noon on February 19th. The line of division between the German and French forces separates into two portions each, the departments of Calavadas and Ornea. The Germans hold those of Sarthe, Indre Et Louis, Loire, Et Cher, Louriet and Yonne. The neighborhood of Jura is excepted from the provisions of the armistice, which includes the naval forces of both powers in all parts of the world.

The terms of capitulation are that prisoners of war are to remain in Paris during the armistice, having surrendered their arms. The national guards and gens-d'armes are to retain their arms, as are also the police. All francs-tireurs are to be disbanded. German prisoners are to be exchanged. The public funds are to remain in Paris.

FRANCE.

Gambetta Asks for Information—Demonstrations Against the Armistice and Violation of French Territory.

BORDEAUX, January 30.—Gambetta forwarded a dispatch by telegraph to-day to Favre at Versailles, requesting him to break the silence maintained by the Paris Government, to state the name of the minister whose coming to Bordeaux has been announced, and the motives for delay in his movements, and to give precise information respecting the condition of Paris.

Demonstrations have occurred in several French towns against both the armstice and any violation of the territory of France. The municipality of Lyons appeals to maintain its resistance to the Germans, and has sent a deputation to Bordeaux to urge the adoption of general measures for the same object.

The Armistice Astonishes the People—The Impression Favorable—Abbeville Invested.

LILLE, January 31.—The armistice has astonished the people of the north of France, though the general impression is rather favorable than otherwise. There is a feeling of uncertainty as to the future, and a desire to wait for the conditions of peace before deciding upon plans for the future.

It is reported that the Germans have invested Abbeville, notwithstanding the armistice.

PRUSSIA.

Great Distress in Paris—The Germans Doing Their Utmost to Relieve It.

VERSAILLES, January 30.—The distress in Paris is very great. The destruction of the railroads impedes the revictualing of the city. The Germans, in the meanwhile, are supplying the articles of first necessity from their own stores.

BELGIUM.

Provisions Forwarded to Paris.

BRUSSELS, January 31.—Immense quantities of provisions have been forwarded to Paris. Great efforts are being made to restore the railways. The Soissons line will be repaired in forty-eight hours.

The capitulation of Paris has caused a feeling of stupor in the north of France.

German Jubilations Over the Capitulation of Paris.

DENVER, January 30.—The Germans are jubilant over the European news. A salute of 100 guns was fired this afternoon, and a torchlight procession, with bonfires, takes place to-night.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 30.—The Germans of this city are celebrating the fall of Paris to-night. Between four and five thousand are in procession, and the houses are illuminated. The entire city appears to have taken part in the rejoicing.

German Steamers Resuming Their Trips.

NEW YORK, January 31.—The conclusion of the armistice at Paris enables the German steamers to resume their trips *via* English ports. The Hamburg American Company's steamer Halsatia is detained until Thursday, and will take out United States mails in place of the Cunard steamer Batavia, whose departure has been delayed by the severity of the weather. The mails for great Britain will be landed at Plymonth. The Halsatia is the first German steamer to resume the old accustomed route through the British Channel, from which they have for several months been driven by the French cruisers.

ORLEANISTIC PROPAGANDISM.

Untiring Efforts—Thorough Organization—A Straw from Bismarck.

A letter to the New York *Herald*, dated at Wilhelmshohe, January 10, has had most of its news anticipated. From it, we learn, for instance, that several of the reigning dynasties and among them the most liberal in Europe, have thought proper to appeal to King William of Prussia, and represent to him the terrible consequences which must result from a further continuation of the war. But the most interesting part of the letter is as follows, as it may have significance in connection with current events:

> Very correct details are known here concerning the movement of the Orleanists in France, Germany and other countries. They now have established in each *chef lieu de department* a committee whose task it is to agitate apparently in favor of a republic. The Prussians are charged by them with deeds of cruelty and ignominy, but they readily admit that the French are often guilty of similar conduct, always adding that the latter are excusable, having been utterly corrupted and vitiated under the imperial rule. If talking to Prussians they are extremely polite and versatile on politics, assuring them that the country would sooner submit to ruin than allow a restoration of the empire and Bonapartes—a fact, they say, which ought to be reported and cannot be mentioned too often at headquarters. Just this latter addition, coming alike from several parties, created suspicion in Versailles. Some officers were dispatched in various directions, and in a few days it became evident from their reports that the whole was made up by an Orleans organization, who adopted this *mot d'ordre* with a view of influencing the action of German diplomacy. The manifestoes of French officers published in the *Independence Belge* are not less the work of the Orleans party. This is as fully known here as in Versailles, and abundant proof of it has been furnished. The vast property owned by the members of the Orleans family facilitated such operations. At the head of their intrigues in Germany stands the Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Coharry (who owns the beautiful castle and estates of Eberthal, near Vienna,) the spouse of the Prince being a daughter of Louis Philippe. In each town or fortress where prisoners are statisned the Orleanists have established a regular agency, which keeps in communication with the officers and men, and furnishes supplies in money or kind. The central agencies in France connect with their branches in Germany by messengers.
>
> One of the latter (M. Loison) President of the Court of Appeals in Lyons, met with a surprise when making his appearance, a few days ago, at Versailles, in order to obtain a passport to the German frontier. His papers of identification were lying on the desk of Count Bismarck, who was looking over them when the applicant was told to enter the office. Pointing to one of M. Loison's French passports, made out to "M. le President de la Cour," the Count took up a pen and inserted after *cour* the word *imperiale*. I have had the paper in question in my own hands, and know that it has been shown to the Emperor.

* * *

ON November 7th, in Brooklyn, George Alfred Starr, a youth, swallowed poison in his father's house and went to learn the mysteries of the other world. Among his firm friends was Alfred Garraway, a young English law student aged twenty-three, who boarded at Starr's home. After Starr's death Garraway became very despondent, and on four different occasions attempted to take his own life by means of narcotics, but failed. When asked for an explanation of his conduct Garraway on each occasion would say he must go where George was and at length he became so bad that about six weeks ago Mr. Starr was compelled to send him to the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum. After remaining there under treatment for five weeks Garraway was much improved in his mental condition, and begging to be taken home again, returned to Mr. Starr's family. On last Saturday evening, however, being left alone, he accomplished his purpose.

THE certificate of increase of capital of the Newark Rolling Mill Company from $75,000 to $100,000 was filed at the Secretary of State's office, on Friday last.

HARRISBRUG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Legislative Apportionment of the State—Local Bills Introduced and Passed—Mr. White Objects His Fee Bill Off the Calendar for the Purpose of Amending It.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 31, 1871.

SENATE.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. Graham introduced the following bills: Supplement for the National Savings Bank, Allegheny city. Supplement for the Pittsburgh Bridge Company, which authorizes the erection of a tri-partite bridge at the Point conforming to the views of the Pittsburgh Coal Exchange. Erecting parts of Reserve and McClure townships into a city district of Allegheny city. This bill does not annex or consolidate said townships with the city, but only associates them in a district for certain election purposes.

Apportionment of the State.

Mr. Davis introduced a resolution instructing the Apportionment Committee to report a bill apportioning the State into Congressional and Legislative districts, using the septennial census for 1870, so far as received, and the census of 1869, in counties not received, as the basis; all returns received before February 8th to be deemed part of said basis.

Mr. White moved to amend by striking out Congressional districts. Adopted.

The counties not yet reporting are Bucks, Cameron, Elk, Forest, Fulton, Lancaster, Luzerne, Schuylkill and Wayne.

Mr. Billingfelt opposed the resolution, believing that the State should first compel all counties to report. The resolution was passed by a vote of 26 to 3.

The Public Printing.

Mr. Evans moved the discharge of the committee from the consideration of the Public Printing bill for the action of the Senate.

Mr. Rutan opposed, on the ground that the Senate could not perfect a bill before the joint convention to-day, nor could the House act upon it. He should move that the convention adjourn again to give both Houses time to make proper enactment.

Mr. Evans's motion was defeated.

Bills Passed.

Bills were called up and passed as follows:

By Mr. Graham—Authorizing the Cash Insurance Company to purchase promissory notes and make loans on security.

Supplement for the Pittsburgh Masonic Deposit Savings Bank.

By Mr. Rutan—Extending the Allegheny Coroner's fee bill to Beaver county.

Authorizing the Council of Beaver to levy an additional tax.

The bill extending the powers of the City School Superintendent to Birmingham was defeated.

To-day was private calendar day. Mr. White objected off his salary and fee bill, to give opportunity for amendments. He is re-writing the whole bill, making a number of changes. One is to exempt criminal fees from payment in advance. He makes no changes in salaries.

Mr. Kerr had his bill regulating medical practitioners in Allegheny county, defeated, it not being desirable.

House Bills Passed.

The following House bills were passed: Repealing the act requiring the constables of Fayette county to make returns to Quarter Sessions Courts.

Incorporating the Fuesyania Tea Importing Company of Pittsburgh.

Supplement for the Allegheny County Prison.

For the registration of lots in Pittsburgh.

Providing for an office for the Coroner of Allegheny county.

Supplement to the Pittsburgh Educational Consolidation Act.

Incorporating the Diamond Savings Bank, of Pittsburgh.

Incorporating the Allegheny Bank, of Pittsburgh.

Establishing the Soho and Ormsby Steam Ferry over the Monongahela river.

Reviving the charter for a bridge over the Ohio from West Pittsburgh and Temperanceville at Saw Mill Run to Allegheny City.

Restoring to Sharpsburg so much of the act of 1851 regulating boroughs as relates to the opening and widening of streets, &c.

Supplement for the Pittsburgh Fire Department, giving the right of way on occasions of fire.

The last bill was amended by Mr. Kerr to allow bail in cases of arrests by the Chief of the Fire Department.

Joint Session.

Both Houses convened in joint session on the public printing at twelve, and, on motion of Mr. Olmsted, adjourned for two weeks without transacting any business whatever.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Arkansas.

MEMPHIS, January 31.—The *Avalanche's* Little Rock special of yesterday says: Since the day of the meeting of the Secession Convention nothing has transpired equal to the interest manifested by all classes in the swearing of Brooks on Thursday by the Lieutenant Governor. From twelve o'clock Sunday until midnight the Clayton men were in caucus. Even the Governor, the Supreme and Circuit Court Judges were present, deliberating as to the proper course to pursue. The friends of Johnson know that some trap will be sprung on them. Today, before the hour to convene, the Chief of Police, with his entire force, appeared in the Senate chamber, and stationed his men at convenient points in the galleries and lobby. By whose order this came none seemed to know, as the Lieutenant Governor, who alone is authorized to call such aid, had not called for their assistance. Radical Senators looked grave and thoughtful, as though some desperate deed was about to be done. When ten o'clock arrived, the Lieutenant Governor not appearing, Mr. Motley called the Senate to order, and on his motion the body adjourned over until to-morrow. It is understood the police were present to eject Mr. Brooks by force, if he attempted to enter the chamber, but he did not appear. After the Senate adjourned the House convened, and immediately after the journal was read, Mr. Hazeldine, chairman of the committee appointed to inquire into the malfeasance of any officers in executive or judicial office of the State arose to a privileged question, submitting a report, with articles of impeachment against the Lieutenant Governor for high crimes and misdemeanors, because of his conduct in swearing in Mr. Brooks as Senator over the heads of the objections raised at the time. Before taking his seat, and before the question had been stated by the Chair, he moved the previous question. Several members raised the point of order that the resolution could not be entertained now, but under the rules must be laid over one day; but the Speaker ruled all out of order, and without permitting any members to say anything, ordered the vote to be called. The vote resulted 38 to 39, so the previous question was not ordered. This called forth immense applause in the lobby and galleries. The House then adjourned until two P. M. to-morrow, amid the wildest shouts of applause. Cheer after cheer arose in the hall and outside, both among members and spectators. This is the first defeat the Governor's party has yet sustained. From present signs you need not be surprised to learn that all these troubles will end in bloodshed. The passions of each party are strung to the highest pitch. The sympathies of the citizens and all honest people are with the Lieutenant Governor.

New Jersey.

TRENTON, January 31.—Rev. Woodlin, a colored Methodist minister of Trenton, opened the proceedings of the Senate this morning with prayer. A bill was introduced in the House to make free all public schools.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

THE TEHUANTEPEC RAILWAY.

NEW YORK, January 31.—Colonel J. J. Williams Chief Engineer of the Tehuantepec Railway Company, telegraphs the President of the Company in New York as follows:

MINATILLAN, MEXICO, January 30.—Myself and staff of engineers, with our instruments and camp equipage, were all safely landed from the United States steamship Nipsic after a very rough passage. Next day I met with a commissioner representing the Mexican Government, and on the 9th inst. we inaugurated the commencement of the works by imposing ceremonies. The United States Consul and part of Captain Shufeldt's command participated in the ceremonies, together with Mexican officials and other notables. The official certificate of my proceeding in this commencement of the work, properly attested, has been dispatched by mail and by courier to the Mexican Government. The United States consul, under instructions, has forwarded a copy of the official certificate to the Department of State at Washington. Captain Shufeldt's report, I think, you will find confirms my previous surveys of the isthmus, and demonstrates that there is a sufficient quantity of water on the summit of the route all the year round for the purposes of a canal.

IMPORTANT MOVE OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

While the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has not, and for some time cannot have its own road to Chicago, it has within a short time made arrangements with the New York Central combination to receive freight at the junction of its Lake Erie Division (late Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad), from Chicago for Baltimore from the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroads, so that cars pass between the cities without delay. This is a crooked route, yet by it the distance from Chicago to the sea is forty-eight miles less than the nearest route to New York, and less by 129 miles than the New York Central or Erie. This is a saving of one-eighth in distance, yet the Baltimore *Bulletin* says that the line from Pittsburgh to Chicago will shorten this by fifty-six miles, and increase Baltimore's advantage in distance to one-fifth.

LEASE OF THE NEW JERSEY RAILROADS BY THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The Newark *Courier* says of this that while some of the Directors object, the question has now assumed such shape that the proposition will be referred to the stockholders without the Directors first taking action thereon, and that there is scarcely a doubt that nine-tenths of the stock will vote to accept the liberal proposition of the Pennsylvania company. It says that it will throw a few officers out of place on account of having one management instead of three, thereby securing greater efficiency and economy than is now possible. The *Courier* adds:

> Beyond this the operating of the roads will remain as at present in the hands of our own citizens, while several millions of dollars will be furnished by the Pennsylvania Company and immediately expended in improving the Harsimus Cove property, and building approaches thereto for the accommodation of the vast business which they expect soon to control from the Pacific Road. If the lease is made, work will be instantly commenced on the Harsimus property, and pushed to completion with all the energy that an abundance of money can command. The plans are perfected, and it is estimated that about $5,000,000 will be necessary to make the improvement in accordance therewith. Over six thousand feet of wharfage will thus be obtained without including the bulkheads, and a large portion of the shipping of New York harbor find its future accommodation on this side of the Hudson. While the growth of population and wealth in Jersey City will be immediate and rapid, the effect on our own city can not be remote. The legislation giving authority to make the lease now proposed, increasing the capital stock, and also consolidating the Philadelphia and Trenton road with the New Jersey roads, was obtained at the last session of the Legislature, consequently it is not necessary for the stockholders to make their decision before the present session adjourns, but it is probable that a meeting will be called within a few days and the proposition submitted. Had the directors unanimously agreed upon making the lease, their action would have required the assent of a two-third vote of the stockholders to become binding, therefore no delay will ensue from the course adopted. While the stockholders will not receive a larger per cent. in dividends under the lease than has been annually declared for many years past, yet they are guaranteed that amount for all future time beyond any contingency. Should the earnings of the road be sufficient to pay it, the entire wealth of the Central Company is liable, thus making the stock of our companies one of the best as well as safest securities that can be obtained in this or any other country.

FIRES.

Oconomowoc, Wis.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., January 31.—A fire at Oconomowoc this morning burned the postoffice and all its contents, and Lee & Watson's dry goods store. Loss not stated.

ANOTHER HOLOCAUST.

Hotel at Kenosha, Wis., Burned.

Five Persons Perish in the Flames—Two Others Fatally Burned—Another Missing.

MILWAUKEE, January 31.—A fire broke out in the Holliday House, Kenosha, Wisconsin, this morning about five o'clock, and spread with great rapidity. The guests of the house were roused as rapidly as possible, but the fire spread so fast that it was impossible to visit all the rooms. Mrs. J. B. Merrill and four children, who occupied a front room on the second floor, were cut off from the stairway by the flames, and perished before assistance could reach them. Osmond Capron and S. Fuller were rescued after being so badly burned that their recovery is doubtful. H. R. Chase was badly injured by jumping from a third story window. Several others of the guests received slight wounds and burns. The charred remains of Mrs. Merrill and her four children were taken from the ruins this afternoon. The cook of the hotel, named Edward Waller, is missing, and it is feared he has been burned to death. The origin of the fire is unknown.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

CHICAGO, January 31.—This morning, at 4 o'clock, a fire broke out at the Halliday House, at Kenosha, Wisconsin, and it was quickly a mass of flames. Every effort was made to awaken the inmates, and a large number got out safely; but the family of J. B. Merrill, consisting of the mother and four children, perished in the flames. A man named Wat. Brown, who acted as a porter, and the colored cook, are missing, and are supposed also to have perished. Simon Fuller, and the clerk, Osborn Capron, are both seriously burned, and it is feared cannot recover. A. B. Wattles, of Kenosha; L. M. Edwards, traveling agent for Dix & Case, of Chicago; Chas. Brown, of Waukegan, and others jumped from the upper story windows and escaped with slight injuries, as did also Mr. Everett Rush and his wife, Col. Fred. Lorem, Zack Wilder and others. There are rumors of other parties being lost, but nothing can be ascertained to-night. Every effort was made to rescue Mrs. Merrill and children. The screams of the mother and children could be plainly heard by those outside, but the fire originated near the stairway near their room, and no one could go to their relief. The bodies of Mrs. Merrill and her four children were dug out of the ruins at nine o'clock this morning. The husband and father is a commercial traveler, and it is supposed that he is at Laporte, Indiana, where a dispatch has been sent to him. Up to one o'clock no other bodies had been found.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Wages of Cotton Spinners Advanced—Billiard Match.

LONDON, January 31.—The cotton spinners of Bolton have conceded an advance of five per cent. on the wages of their workmen.

An interesting game of billiards was played at St. James's Hall last night, between Roberts and Bennett. The former won by 363 points, after a contest of three hours and a half.

A Victory for American Muscle.

LONDON, January 31.—The *Times* to-day has an account of a race in the harbor of Havre between the cutter of the United States war steamer Shenandoah and that of the British war steamer Helicon. The race was won by the American crew in the fastest time on record for contests of that description.

Affairs in Spain.

LISBON, January 30.—Marquis Davala is endeavoring to complete the formation of a new Cabinet. The Bishop of Nyen has withdrawn from the Ministry.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 31, 1871.

ALBANY, January 31.—The Election Committee of the House decided in favor of giving the seat for the Seventh New York District to Carey instead of Twombly.

DEATHS FROM SUFFOCATION.

A large and excited crowd has been collected throughout the day near the building No. 1497 Third avenue, in which four persons were suffocated by the escape of gas, and this afternoon Coroner Schirmer held an inquest on the bodies of the victims. The jury rendered a verdict that the deaths were caused by *asphyxia* from the inhalation of gas, and they censured Chas. Maeller, owner of the building, for not having caps put on the gas pipe in the room of the deceased persons.

THE FARRAGUT MONUMENT ASSOCIATION

Held its first regular meeting since its organization in Mr. Grinnell's rooms at the naval office this afternoon, General J. A. Dix in the chair. The object of the meeting was to adopt a set of resolutions, which called for appointment of the following Committee: Messrs. H. Grinnell, Benj. W. Field, R. W. Hawes, S. H. Marcy, Gen. Irwin McDowell, Mr. Samuel Wetmore, Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall, Rear Admiral A. H. Stringham, Mr. Chas. H. Marshall, H. J. Hoppin, and Jackson Schultz, whose duty it shall be to act as an executive committee in an attempt to raise a fund of one hundred thousand dollars for the erection of a monument in this city to Admiral Farragut. Already $7,000 have been contributed toward it, and now copies of the resolutions will be forwarded to the Mayor of the several principal cities in the country, with subscription books, to be filled up in their respective districts, if possible.

MOTION DENIED.

Judge Daly to-day denied a motion in the suit of James Fisk, Jr., against the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, made by plaintiff, to settle the order changing the place of trial to Rensselaer county.

CHARGES AGAINST GEN. RAMSEY.

The case in which Jas. Scheider and others were charged with defrauding the Government by the reissue of used tobacco stamps, and not making returns of their sales as tobacco dealers, came up for examination to-day before Commissioner Shields. The testimony given merely covered the facts already published, but it is strongly contended by the defense, that the charge which is made by one General Ramsey, of Jersey City, who is now under indictment for alleged frauds on the internal revenue, is made to blackmail the accused and prevent them from appearing as witnesses against Ramsey.

POSTPONED.

Further investigation as to the cause of the death of Mr. James Watson has been postponed until after the funeral, which does not take place until Sunday next. The name of the man who was driving the sleigh which came in collision with that of deceased and caused the accident is known to the police, and he is probably now in custody.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

Commodore S. Wordsworth, U. S. N., second son of the author of the "Old Oaken Bucket," died in San Francisco Sunday night, of typhoid fever, aged fifty-five, leaving a widow and five children.

Rudolphe has gone to San Francisco to play a series of games of billiards with Joseph Dion.

The President of the Anthracite Board of Trade has just published a call to the coal operators of the Schuylkill region to meet in Philadelphia on Thursday next. All operators, whether connected with the Local Coal Trade Association or not, are earnestly invited to be present, as measures of the greatest importance to the general trade will come before the meeting.

The employees of the Erie Railway Company in Jersey City have received no pay since November, and threaten to strike.

The Germans fired a salute of thirty-four guns at Evansville, Ind., yesterday, in honor of the victory of Germany.

The roof of the Erie Railroad locomotive shop, at Newburg, N. Y., fell Sunday last, in consequence of the heavy snow upon it, and the locomotives smashed. Loss $12,000.

The ladies of Boston and vicinity will hold a preliminary meeting on Wednesday evening to arrange efforts for sending relief to the sufferers of France.

Patrick Dunn, another victim of the Lane & Bodley disaster in Cincinnati, died yesterday.

Harry L. Hall, Master of Transportation of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad, with which road he has been connected for the last sixteen years, has tendered his resignation, to take effect as soon as his successor is appointed.

The school board of Cincinnati last night took action against the bill pending in the Ohio Legislature allowing the appropriation of a part of the school fund for the aid of law libraries.

The agitation relative to a proposition of the Board of Health of Cincinnati to license and regulate houses of prostitution is becoming general, and the ministers of the city are arraying themselves powerfully against it.

BURIED ALIVE AND RESURRECTED.

A Man Goes Down into the Bowels of the Earth, and "Pulls the Hole in After Him."

Mr. John Andrews, in the neighborhood of Poplar Grove, Missouri, dug a well, which, at the depth of forty feet, caved in while he was at the bottom. The neighbors who gathered, supposing him dead entirely, did nothing, but arranged to dig the body out next day. But his wife and children did not leave. So, late in the evening as they were watching, all at once they saw Mr. Andrews emerging from the well, covered with clay, and coming toward them! The children all ran, screaming, to the house, bolted the doors and fastened the windows, believing it to be their father's ghost. But Mrs. Andrews ran to meet him, screaming at the top of her voice: "Oh, John! Oh, John! is that you! is that you!" When she reached him she fell fainting at his feet. It seems that when he got to the bottom of the well he looked up and saw the top giving way, and believing he had not time to make his escape, he slipped under the boards which he had laid across the well, when the whole thing fell in upon him. All hope, at first, gave way, and he was about to let himself drop into the water below and end at once his miserable feelings. But, feeling above, he found the clay easily crumbled, and hope revived. The pole ladder, it seems, was still standing, and getting hold of it with one hand, he with the other, scratched away for dear life, the dirt falling into the water below as he dragged his body slowly upwards. It seems he did not suffer much in breathing, as fresh air came down the pole, around which the dirt was loosely packed. In the incredible short time of seven hours he scratched a hole some forty feet long, through which he made his escape. The moral has a direct bearing, and is as good as a sermon on the text, "Scratch gravel."

* * *

D'ATALIE, the "Man with the Iron Jaw," who performed here recently, is likely to get into trouble in Philadelphia for brutal treatment of "Little Zephyr," his "son," who performs with him. The lad's mother now resides in England. Upon investigating the matter it has been ascertained that the child's body was covered with bruises, and in some places he was fearfully bitten. The Philadelphia City Councils have taken him and placed him in charge of a lady where his expenses will be paid by the city. It seems that while living with this monster, he was afraid to tell of the inhuman treatment he received. Some persons boarding in the same house, declare that the terrible screams of the child still sound in their ears. The wretch has a wife who was as wonderfully strong as her husband, and declares she would give any amount of money to know who complained of him. This affair about "Zephyr" has raised quite a breeze in Philadelphia and well it may. Too many cruel things are done, as this was, to promote the amusement of the people, and not only public sentiment but strong laws, stringently enforced, should strive to repress them.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

Additional Judicial District in Ohio.

The Bridge Question Postponed—Further Debate on the Georgia Senatorship—Saulsbury Speaks Against Time—The Apportionment Bill—Change in the Metre System, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 31, 1871.

Three Judicial Districts in Ohio.

Messrs. Harrison, Comstock and English, of Columbus, are here to endeavor to secure the passage of a bill dividing the State of Ohio into three judicial districts. It is understood that the House Committee on Judiciary will report unanimously in favor of the measure.

A Removal to be Reconsidered.

The removal of Colonel McKee from the pension agency at Louisville, it is stated, will probably be reconsidered.

Bridge Question Postponed.

The Senate Commerce Committee to-day postponed the furthur consideration of the Cincinnati bridge question until Thursday, in order to give a hearing to the various applicants for steamship subsidies.

The Georgia Question

Drew its slow length along again in the Senate today, without any definite result being arrived at. The majority of the Senators were anxious to take a vote before adjournment to-day, but Saulsbury, who had the floor, would not yield unless all debate should be then stopped, and this Stewart would not agree to, so Saulsbury talked against time until the regular hour of adjournment, leaving the whole question just as it stood yesterday. The only new feature in the proceedings was an amendment offered by Saulsbury to the majority report that Miller be admitted. Stewart threatens another speech for to-morrow, but the matter cannot possibly be postponed for a longer period. There seems to be no doubt but if a vote can only be got at, Hill will be admitted as recommended by the majority report. The subject of comment here to-night is Saulsbury's maudlin effort in the Senate to-day on the Georgia bill. He obtained the floor early in the afternoon, and in his exordium announced, with a thickness of tongue eminently suggestive of Toodles, that he was going to review this question not as an orator, but as a historian. The way in which he mixed up things generally, his allusions to the personal appearance of Senators, his frequent grotesque appeals to the Chair, and his dramatic gestures and motions kept both the Senate and galleries in such a constant roar of laughter that half the time the Vice President was unable to keep order. Several Democratic Senators endeavored to make Saulsbury take his seat, but he resented all interferences of this character with such lofty dignity that efforts to this end were abandoned, and he was allowed to continue until in self-defense the Senate was compelled to go into executive session.

The Apportionment.

The Western members, who feel aggrieved at the action of the House Judiciary Committee on Loughridge's bill increasing the number of Representatives in those States whose population entitles them to additional members, are determined to have a report from this committee on this subject, even if it be adverse. There evidently is a determination on the part of some members to prevent the passage of any apportionment bill to increase the number of Representatives in the Forty-second Congress. The friends of this bill claim that if they can once get it before the House, no matter in what shape, they will make it lively for the opposition.

Change in the Meter System.

The Finance Committee to-day agreed to report favorably on the House joint resolution abolishing the tire meters. The purport of the recommendation is not to do away with the meter system, but to give the Commissioner of Internal Revenue an opportunity to select any meters he may think meets the requirement of the law.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 31, 1871.

A BLAST AT COMMISSIONER PLEASANTON—A DISPATCH THAT REVEALS ITS ANIMUS.

There have been signs for some days past of growing discontent in official circles with the course of General Pleasanton, the new Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and a change in that department is predicted by those best informed. His advocacy of the repeal of the revenue tax, in opposition to the financial policy of the head of the Treasury, is regarded as offensive, and as an attempt to strengthen himself in the public favor at the expense of the administration; and the extraordinary statements made of the cost of collecting the tax, and assumed familiarity with the business when his seat was hardly warm under him, are severely criticized. It has been broadly asserted that Pleasanton was made Commissioner through the influence of Ingalls and others interested in the New York Central Railroad tax case, and it was rumored to-day that he would resign after February 10, the time fixed for determining that case. The amount of tax involved is one million dollars. Whether these rumors have any other origin than that of general dissatisfaction it is impossible to tell; but the appointment of Pleasanton is objectionable to a large number. Having spent twenty-five years in the regular army, his fitness for such important civil service is called in question. He has brought into his office the rulings and manners of a Martinet, and is regarded by his subordinates as harsh and unreasonable. His absurd order excluding the representatives of the press and bulletin of news are fair specimens of his work. It is also remarked that Deputy Commissioner Williams, of Indiana, will soon resign at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury.

NO TROOPS TO SPARE.

The Secretary of War to-day transmitted to the Senate an application from R. L. Camden, of Philadelphia, for military protection for the employees of an association engaged in gold mining in York county, South Carolina, against outrages of the so-called Ku-Klux Klan, and invited attention to the remarks of the General of the army thereupon. The latter are indorsed by General Sherman: "On application respectfully returned to the Secretary of War. Our army is now too small to undertake to protect individual men or their interests, and I advise that this and all similar papers be referred to the Congressional committee engaged in investigating outrages in the South, that some general and adequate remedy may be devised."

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate: J. C. Abercrombie, Surveyor of Customs at Burlington, Iowa; J. H. Morrison, Collector of Customs for Colorado Territory.

SUPPOSED MURDERER ARRESTED.

Henry Snyder Arrested at Columbus, O., for the Murder of Richards, the Drover, at Meadville in March, 1870.

[From the Meadville Republican, 30th.]

In March, 1870, a drover named Richards was found in French Creek, some two miles below this city, the body bearing evidence of his death having been caused by violence. His hands were tied behind his back, and a strong and thick bandage over his mouth. The affair was enveloped in profound mystery, and though $2,000 reward was offered for the murderer by the authorities, no clue was obtained by which he might be found. It was proved that Richards had money, and was last seen at a house of entertainment near the Mercer street bridge in this city. No further trace of him could be found until his body was discovered in the creek, some days afterward. Of course suspicion was attached to several persons, but until last week no one was arrested. On Tuesday of last week, a man named Henry Snyder was arrested in Columbus, Ohio, on suspicion of knowing more of the matter than an innocent party ought to know. The authorities here were telegraphed and he was brought to Meadville. In his examination in Columbus he denied having been in Meadville for six years, but his drunken babblings gave the lie to this story. His examination here did not agree with his Columbus statements, and he was committed, but, as he says, his accusers must prove his complicity. So the matter rests.

* * *

"AHL'S Weft-thread Knitting Loom" is the name of a remarkable invention in Detroit. It is styled the knitting loom, probably, because of its combination of weaving and knitting, this process producing a very firm, compact wed of astonishing evenness of texture, beauty and serviceability. The loom is quite simple in construction, and is claimed to be capable of producing three hundred yards of cloth per day, of any given weight or texture. The importance of this rate of speed can be best understood when it is known that the swiftest loom in ordinary use cannot turn out more than twenty yards a day, and that of a quality undoubtedly inferior to that woven by this machine. It runs easily, without noise, costs but a small advance on ordinary looms, and occupies less space. In addition to all these advantages—so ready to be seized upon and turned to account by practical manufacturers—dressing, beaming, spooling, warping, and other preliminary processes necessary with other looms are done away with, thus effecting an estimated saving of over one-half in preparing the yards, while the ratio of production exceeds ten to one.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

District Court No. 1—Judge Hampton.

The case of A. W. Foster for use of Thos. Mellon vs. the Pittsburgh Coal Company, reported yesterday, was resumed and had not been concluded when the Court adjourned.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

38. Carroll & Snyder vs. C. H. Hall & Co.
52. City of Allegheny vs. Hutchinson.
53. City of Allegheny vs. Hutchinson.
88. Brown vs. Ross et al.
61. Yeager vs. Luhn et ux.
62. City of Pittsburgh vs. N. Sawyer.
63. City of Pittsburgh vs. Hartman & Lare.
7. Murphy vs. Lawrence.

District Court No. 2—Judge Kirkpatrick.

The first case taken up was that of the Commonwealth for use vs. Fin Mains et al., action to recover for monies received as auctioneers and not paid over. The suit was brought upon bond as auctioneer, and the jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $8,000, the amount of the bond to be released upon the payment of $1,048, the amount of plaintiff's claim, interest and costs.

The city of Pittsburgh vs. D. P. & E. Hatch, action upon a municipal lien. Verdict for plaintiff for $128 99, and $6 60 attorney's commission and costs.

Henry et al. vs Joyner, action of ejectment. Plaintiff called and non-suited.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

27. Park Bros. & Co. vs. Wallace.
186 Hershauser vs. Maul.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judge Stowe.

The first case taken up was that of L. Pierce et ux. for use vs. Kinder Blair, Messrs. McIntyre & McMaher, the City of Allegheny and James Gray, action to recover damages. The plaintiffs allege that on March 11, 1866, an excavation had been made in the sidewalk in front of Blair's premises on Federal street and covered with boards, and that Mrs. Pierce and her daughter were crossing the same when the boards gave way and precipitated Mrs. Pierce into the excavation, severely injuring her. The damages are laid at $10,000. On trial.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Collier.

The case of B. Munroe & Co. vs. Frazier Bros., previously reported, was renewed, and had not been concluded when court adjourned.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

35. McGinniss vs. Hamilton.
37. Taylor vs. Dehaven.
38. Dunn vs. Brown & Co.
39. Commonwealth for use vs. Ammon et al.
40. Hutchinson vs. Ray & Campbell.
43. R. H. & T. Ferguson vs. Alpert.
45. Loomis vs. Lampus.
47. Morgan vs. Pennsylvania Insurance Company.
48. Clark vs. Wesley et al.

THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.

Report of Fines, Forfeitures, &c., Collected During the Fiscal Year Ending January 31—The Receipts $28,787 22—The Business of the Year.

Mr. James S. Patterson, Mayor Brush's efficient Clerk, last evening completed and handed to Controller McGowen his annual report of fines, forfeitures, &c., collected and paid into the City Treasury during the fiscal year ending January 31, 1871, and through the courtesy of that gentlemanly official, we are enabled this morning to present the interesting statement to our readers. The report shows a most gratifying exhibit and is not only a credit to His Honor and the Clerk, but to the city also, for the reason that never before in the history of the city was such a handsome revenue derived from this source. The estimate for the year, by the Finance Committee, is exceeded by $4,787 22, so that they also have reason of congratulation.

The first year of the administration netted $25,327 80, and we heard it circulated in various quarters "that a new broom sweeps clean," and that the thing could not be kept up. How far these predictions have been verified is apparent in the returns for 1870, and also in the estimate of the Finance Committee—$20,000 for the last year of the administration. Here is the report, which will be found well worth perusal:

THE BUSINESS OF THE YEAR.

1870.	Drunk.	Dis-Conduct.	Vagrancy.	Information.	Disch'd.
February	366	173	25	13	88
March	361	246	55	58	74
April	422	287	47	32	93
May	413	284	48	52	103
June	377	277	37	52	96
July	386	206	32	56	61
August	402	283	59	81	73
September	481	257	45	73	93
October	534	251	15	43	91
November	428	250	35	66	98
December	415	221	48	48	53
1871. January	365	204	12	41	85
Total	4,919	3,111	458	614	1,001

Total number of cases disposed of 9,102.

RECEIPTS.

February	$1,494 05
March	1,540 80
April	2,302 22
May	2,461 89
June	1,557 90
July	1,985 55
August	2,937 95
September	2,401 55
October	2,542 75
November	2,639 55
December	4,406 95
January, 1871	2,496 85
Total	$28,787 22
Receipts for last year	25,327 80
Increase over last year	$3,459 42

REPORT FOR MONTH OF JANUARY.

The monthly report for January is as follows:

NUMBER OF CASES.

Drunkeness	365
Disorderly conduct	204
Vagrancy	12
Informations	41
Total	622
Discharged	85

RECEIPTS.

Fines and forfeitures	$1,294 00
Jail receipts	185 00
Night police	272 85
Dramatic license	20 00
Rent of Wilkins' Hall	195 00
Pawn and switch license	530 00
Total	$2,496 85

Of the above there was received from Deputy Mayor Nichols $114 70, and Deputy Mayor Cartwright $141 80.

THE OPENING OF FORBES STREET.

Kier and Others vs. The City—Decree of the Court—Subsequent Improvements on Streets in City District Plan to be Paid for.

The opening of this very important thoroughfare, which extends from Boyd street to Seneca street, a point near Soho (the old city line), has been retarded by the many important questions involved in the ascertainment of the rights of the parties interested.

This is one of the many streets laid out in the City District Plan, which our old readers will recollect, was surveyed upon property then outside of the city limits, but which the Legislature, at that time, wisely thought would eventually become a part of the municipality. These surveys were made by virtue of the Act of 1836, and after much litigation were finally established. The opening of these streets was optional with the city, wherever the district became a part thereof, and there was no certainty that the district ever would become annexed to the city.

The question then arose: How were the owners of the fee, covered by the streets, affected in the use of their property? If they improved it, would they be allowed in damages for such improvements, when, in the course of years, if ever, the street should be actually opened? Or was there such efficacy in the act of 1836 as to deprive the owners of their use, although they might lie unopened for a century. The city authorities, in this case, took the position that no improvements made subsequently to the confirmation of the district plan, were entitled to be paid for.

The viewers had allowed Samuel M. Kier $17,195, (less about $5,000 charged him for his profits,) for his property on the line of Forbes street, fronting on Stevenson street. His property consisted of a lot one hundred and thirty feet on Stevenson street, by two hundred and thirty feet in depth. On this he had erected a pottery after the confirmation of the city district plan, which he had just succeeded in getting into profitable operation, having secured skilled labor from England, France, Belgium, and the eastern part of this country. Forbes street took just one-half of his property, entirely destroying his pottery, as he claimed, and depriving him of the advantages which he claimed to possess in a lot of that size for manufacturing purposes. Dissatisfied with this award, he, through his solicitor, S. Schover, Jr., Esq., took the necessary steps for a re-consideration of his claims. The Councils rejected his application, although, at the very meeting at which they took this action, they authorized the purchase of a lot of similar size, four squares farther out, at $30,000, for a market house, being $19,000 more than they were willing to compel Mr. Kier to take.

Finally the case reached the Court of Quarter Session, by whom the whole matter was referred to Thomas MacConnell, Esq., a gentleman of professional eminence, to take testimony and report the same with his opinion thereon as to such modification of the report of the viewers as should be made, if any, and the form of an order to be made by the Court. A large amount of testimony was taken, and the case very thoroughly tried by the counsel for the city, and for the exceptants Jacob F. Slagle, Esq., as attorney for the city, C. Magee, Esq., for parties affected by any proposed increase of damages; S. H. Gever, Esq., for the heirs of Seitz, D. D. Bruce, Esq., for James McGinniss; A. H. Miller and P. H. Winston, Esq., for John Aiken, and S. Schover, Jr., for S. M. Kier. The damages allowed the various exceptants by the viewers appears by the following:

Mrs. Seitz	$7,249
S. M. Kier	19,195
John Aiken	3,300
James McGinniss	750

In addition there were others who were allowed damages, but who did not appeal. The whole amount of damages was $44,785.

Mr. MacConnell reported his opinion, allowing Mrs. Seitz $10,090, and S. M. Kier $39,170, and rejecting the claims of Aiken and McGinniss, on the ground that they were estopped by reason of having previously sold property recognizing Forbes street as a street.

All parties took exceptions to the report, and the questions of law and fact were thoroughly argued before Judges Sterrett and Collier several months ago.

Yesterday Judge Sterrett announced the opinion of the Court, coinciding with the conclusions of the Commissioner. The Court are of opinion that the finding in the case of Mr. Kier is fully sustained by the weight of the evidence. It is further stated that McGinniss, who claimed the right to withdraw his appeal, and accept the damages awarded by the viewer appointed by the city—after the Commissioner had decided that he was not entitled to damages at all—had no such right. The Court approved the form of decree recommended by the Commissioner, as follows:

DECREE.

First. That John Aiken, one of the appellants, has not sustained and will not sustain any damages by the reason of the opening of Forbes street, which he is entitled to have paid to him, and therefore his claims for damages is hereby dismissed, and the report of the Viewers is hereby modified accordingly.

Second. That James McGinnis, one of the appellants, has not sustained and will not sustain any damages by reason of the opening of Foster street which he is entitled to have paid him, and therefore his claims for damages is hereby dismissed, and the report of the Viewers is modified accordingly.

Third. That Louisia Sietz, Daniel Sietz and Geo. Seitz, joint appellants, have sustained and will sustain damages jointly, by the reason of the opening of Foster street, in the sum and to the amount of $10,090, which they are entitled to have paid to them, and that the said damages be paid to them jointly out of the benefits assessed in this case, and the report of the Viewers is hereby moddified accordingly.

Fourth. That Samuel M. Kier, one of the appellants, has sustained, or will sustain, damages by reason of the opening of Forbes steet, in the sum and to the amount of $39,170, which he is entitled to have paid to him; and that the said damages be paid to him out of the benefits assessed in this case, and the report of the viewers is hereby modified accordingly.

Fifth. That the costs of this proceeding before the Commissioner—to-wit., $1,776—be paid out of the benefits assessed in this case.

Sixth. That the assessments of benefits made and reported by the Commissioner or Master, contained in the second or middle column of figures attached to this report, amounting to $65,336, be and the same is hereby adopted and confirmed as the true and proper assessment of benefits in this case, and the viewers is hereby modified accordingly.

Seventh. That the report of the viewers, so far as the same is not altered, modified or changed by the foregoing parts of this decree, be and the same hereby is confirmed.

Eighth. And it is further ordered that the plot and report of the viewers, with a certified copy of the foregoing decree modifying the same, be handed over to the city Attorney to collect the assessments and pay the damages as provided by law.

BY THE COURT.

The ordinance to open Forbes street was passed May 25, 1868. The hearings before the Commissioner commenced November 24, 1869, and continued until August 5, 1870, and the testimony fills a printed volume of one hundred and ten pages.

By this decision, the total amount of benefits assessed have been increased from $54,785 to $60,336.

HEAVY ROBBERY.

A House at Oakland Entered and Robbed of Wearing Apparel, Silver Ware, &c.

During Monday night the house of Mr. Thomas Fawcett, on Craft avenue, Oakland, was entered by thieves, who succeeded in gaining an entrance by prying open one of the doors and robbed of a considerable quantity of costly wearing apparel, and a lot of silver ware. Mr. Fawcett's house stands in a lot of about six acres, and for some days past has been vacant, the family being away from home. Thus the thieves were enabled to ply their vocation without fear of being detected. Chief of Police Hague was apprised of the robbery yesterday morning, and furnished a list of the articles stolen. He succeeded in recovering a portion of the stolen goods under a bridge over the Four Mile Run, and hopes to be able to-day to recover considerably more of the goods. No clue exists as to who the thieves were.

Coroner's Inquests.

Coroner West held inquests during the month of January on the bodies of the following named persons:

Sergeant Goudan, accidental death, Twelfth ward; Hamilton Curvan, drowned in Allegheny river; Patrick O'Conner, killed on the Allegheny Valley Railroad; Owen Hagan, congestion of brain, Ormsby borough; Margaret Hastings, appoplexy, First ward, Allegheny; Fred. Hermili, killed in coal pit, Penn township; Edward Standenmayer, killed on Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad; Henry Vogel, scalded, Seventh ward Allegheny; Richard Maulaux, killed at Smith's pipe works, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh; Morris Connor, killed on Pennsylvania Railroad; George B. Galloway, found dead in bed, First ward, Pittsburgh; Jane Hanlon, congestion of brain, Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh; Christ Spindler, killed on West Penn Railroad; Aaron Gamble, congestion of brain, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh; John Raddaz, congestion of brain, Tenth ward, Pittsburgh; Mary M. Yeagent, death from natural causes, Second ward, Pittsburgh. The total number of inquests during the month were sixteen.

CITY GAUGER'S BUSINESS.

Oil, Molasses and Whisky Gauged During the Past Year, Together with the Gauger's Fees and Receipts to the City Treasury.

Mr. J. L. Forsaith, City Gauger, yesterday handed to Controller McGowan his report of articles gauged in the city during the month ending January 31st 1871, and as yesterday closed the fiscal year, one of our reporters took the pains and trouble to look through the reports of the previous months, in order to ascertain the quantity or aggregate amount of oil, molasses and whisky gauged during the year, together with the receipts therefrom. Here is the result of his labors:

ARTICLES GAUGED.

Months.	Whisky. Bbls.	Molasses Bbls.	OIL. Cars.	OIL. Barges.	OIL. Bbls.
February	64	3,821	399	4	2,441
March	73	892	380	12	5,508
April	36	1,350	338	70	4,223
May	84	1,471	562	19	3,787
June	38	1,123	973	29	3,327
July	28	1,082	709	15	1,558
August	30	1,089	681	23	2,278
September	8	1,448	785	4	3,343
October	76	1,309	1,022	26	5,481
November	290	858	572	49	5,128
December	90	944	450	47	5,397
January, 1871	256	1,778	196	16	5,063
Totals	1,055	17,165	6,967	319	48,642

THE RECEIPTS.

The total monthly receipts for the above gauging were as follows:

Months.	Amount.
February	$749 05
March	825 59
April	1,320 54
May	1,029 04
June	1,498 65
July	992 55
August	1,131 69
September	1,066 62
October	1,626 75
November	1,349 12
December	1,240 46
January, 1871	639 07
Total receipts for the year	$13,460 15

Credit—By gauger's fees, 50 per cent. of whole $6,730 08
By City Treasurer 6,730 07
$13,460 15

The Finance Committee estimated the receipts of this office at $5,000 for the past year, but the figures show that Mr. Forsaith has paid in, in excess of said estimate, $1,730 07—certainly a very favorable showing for his first year. He will doubtless do better this year. The expenses of the office during the year were $3,287 15, leaving the net fees of the gauger $3,442 93.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

TO-MORROW is "ground-hog day."

S. GEORGE, JR., has been elected cashier of the Finance Deposit National Bank.

A MEETING of the Board of Health will be held on Thursday at four o'clock.

MASTER CHARLES HOUSTON, has been appointed page in the Select Council Chamber.

THE Committee on City Property will hold a meeting in the Controller's office this afternoon.

TWENTY-NINE cases registered for examination before Mayor Brush yesterday morning.

JOHN SCHUGART paid a small fine to Justice Salisbury, of Birmingham, yesterday, for drunkenness.

NO BUSINESS of any importance at the Pittsburgh Mayor's office yesterday.

THE South Pittsburgh Baptist Church will be opened for service next Sunday.

THE graded streets on Mount Washington are a wonderful improvement to that borough.

FREIGHT is being received from the cars into the new delivery depot of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

HERMAN SCHULER is accused of assault and battery by Dr. E. Noyer. An officer is searching for Herman.

OFFICER DRESSLER goes to Nebraska to bring on Lincoln, the absconding jeweller. He has received the necessary requisition.

ON Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings the Crescent Society will give an entertainment at Odd Fellows Hall, East Birmingham.

GEORGE FRUMMEL was accused by John A. Werner with assault and battery before Justice Krehan of Birmingham yesterday. Arrested and held to bail for a hearing.

SOUTH PITTSBURGH was one of the largest boroughs on the south side before the left wing was lopped off, and erected into a borough called Monongahela.

JAMES MOORE, Clerk of the markets, reports the receipts in his department during the month of January, for stall rents, &c., at $1,276 10.

THE Controller has certified warrants for $2,449 48, on appropriation No. 2, for the salaries of the city officers for the month of January.

TO-DAY is the eighty-second anniversary of George Washington's election to the Presidency of the United States.

THE Board of Guardians will meet in monthly session at two o'clock to-morrow afternoon, at the office of Mr. Fortune, Secretary, Fourth avenue.

AN undertaker in making return to the Board of Health of the burial of a child one month old reported that it had resided at the place where the death occurred three years.

FRANCIS BROWN was before the Mayor yesterday for stealing some blankets from C. Hess & Co's during the fire Sunday night, but the firm refusing to prosecute, the accused was discharged.

CITIZENS residing on the Brownsville road, near Gray's road, are anxious to have the Monongahela Water Company extend their pipes along said Brownsville road, in order that they may receive a supply of water.

CHRISTOPHER DAY'S dwelling-house in East Deer township, near Tarentum, was totally destroyed by fire Saturday afternoon. The total loss of building, furniture, &c., will amount to about $2,500. There was no insurance on the building.

THE Committee of city Councils on Printing held a meeting at the office of the Controller last evening. The contract for the city job printing was awarded to W. S. Haven & Co., they being the lowest and best bidders.

THE stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Ormsby Passenger Railway Company will meet at Town Hall, Birmingham, on Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of organizing. Work on the road will be commenced immediately, as we learn.

EDWARD NAW made information before Alderman McMasters yesterday charging C. Wagner and Fred. Altmous with stealing a horse valued at sixty-five dollars. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused.

THE annual meeting of the Pan Handle Railroad stockholders will be held at Steubenville, Monday February 6th to elect thirteen directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be introduced.

MRS. DRUM, wife of ex-Mayor Drum, met with a very severe accident yesterday, while out walking, near her residence, in the Second ward, Allegheny. She slipped on the ice and fell, fracturing three of her ribs.

A LARGE rock slid down from the hill side on to the track of the Connellsville Railroad, nearly opposite Dam No. 1, last evening, preventing the passage of trains for awhile. The obstruction was removed as quickly as possible.

THE Connellsville Railroad is rapidly approaching completion. Daily trains are now run to Falls City, forty miles east of Connellsville, and the eastern end of the road has been completed to within twenty-five miles of that point.

SIMON KESSLER, of Birmingham, while on his way home Monday evening, was attacked by two men on Washington street, who knocked him down and attempted to rob him. He succeeded in escaping from them, however, minus his hat.

FRANK HOYLE, a resident of Birmingham, was in the city until a late hour Monday night, and engaged a carriage to ride home. At the corner of Tenth and Carson streets he alighted, and he had hardly left the hack before the driver caught him and attempted to "go through" him. Dr. Wolf happened along at the time and the hackman fled.

SOUTH PITTSBURGH is lighted by twenty-one gas lamps, twelve of which were recently erected. East Birmingham has forty-two of these public illuminations. Birmingham is the worst lighted borough on the South side of the river.

THE Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South Pittsburgh, are willing to dispose of their church property to the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company for the sum of $40,000; or they agree to submit to the removal of the church, provided the Company erect as good a one elsewhere in the borough.

THE South Pittsburgh public schools are attended by about 450 pupils, whose training is in the hands of one principal and six assistants. The tax for school purposes is thirteen mills and for repairs to buildings one mill. Altogether the schools are in a very flourishing condition.

AT THE Walton Hose Company's Memorial Fair, to be held at Odd Fellow's Hall, East Birmingham, shortly, the company will be allowed to use the hose carriage of the Independence Company of Pittsburgh.

SEVERAL places in the city yesterday the bright red bricks of the sidewalks shown through the mud slush, and the more thoughtful and prudent shopkeepers had their hose in use in washing off the snow, &c. The weather was mild and pleasant, with a slight fall of rain last evening

PATRICK CAULEY and John Gearing work together in Graff, Bennett & Co.'s mill. Yesterday they had a little misunderstanding, during which Gearing struck and kicked Cauley, who visited the office of Justice Barker and lodged complaint against Gearing for assault and battery. He was arrested and held for a hearing.

THE Trustees of the South Pittsburgh E. E. Church recently had their Sabbath School room altered and elegantly fitted up, rendering it one of the finest Sabbath school rooms in the country. The school has about four hundred pupils enrolled, with an average attendance of perhaps four hundred. The improvements referred to cost $1,600.

THE entire roof of Spencer & Willison's livery stable, No. 85 Ohio street, Allegheny, fell in yesterday morning about three o'clock, caused by the heavy snow upon it. The west wall was pretty well demolished, but none of the horses or vehicles sustained any damage, and the loss will not be great, as the building was a dilapidated one.

THERE has been no new developments relative to the Titusville murder since our report of the affair on Monday. The reward has been increased to $2,000. The Odd Fellows Lodge, of which Wenser, the murdered man, was a member, offering $500, and the citizens subscribing $500 additional. The affair still remains clouded in mystery. The Coroner's investigation has been concluded, but the finding of the jury has not yet been made public.

A TWO-HORSE carriage, in which were seated a lady and a little child, was overturned on Monday night at the corner of Federal and Ohio streets, Allegheny. Owing to the darkness, the driver of the vehicle did not notice a huge pile of slush and ice which had been scraped together, and one of the wheels struck it with such force as to overturn the carriage. The driver was thrown from his seat, but escaped with a few slight bruises. The lady, however, was severely but not dangerously injured.

THE Physician of the Board of Health, reports thirty-four deaths in the city during the week ending January 29th. The diseases mentioned as having been the principal agencies of death were as follows: Apoplexy of the lungs, 1; asthma, 1; bronchitis, 1; cholera morbus, 1; consumption, 5; convulsions, 4; croop, 3; diarohea, 1; diptheria, 1; scarlet fever, 4; typhoid fever, 2; inflamation of lungs, 1; and paralysis 10. Ten were under one year of age, and twenty-one less than fifteen years old. The males were 14 and females 20. The deaths for the previous week were 33 and for the month 138.

LOUIS HOAG and Mary Gestner were arrested yesterday on a warrant issued by Alderman McMasters, on information of John Gestner, charging them with conspiring to defraud him. The prosecutor and Mary Gestner are man and wife. Mary, it appears, contry to her marital vows has a very tender passion for Hoag, the other defendant, and notwithstanding the fact that she is the mother of six children she has become so much pleased with Hoag as to attempt to elope with him. She did not propose to go without money and for the purpose of raising the sum she required she pursuaded her husband to mortgage his house, and getting possession of the mortgage she then resolved to have her husband put out of the way temporarily to enable her to carry out her plans. To accomplish this she made information against him for surity of the peace, and had him committed to jail. She then started to have the mortgage cashed, accompanied by Hoag, having previously made their arrangements to decamp. The husband secured bail and was released in time to prevent the consummation of their plans, and they are now in care of Warden Scandrett.

Literary Reunion.

The Trinity Lyceum of Pittsburgh, gave a literary entertainment in their hall, corner of Centre avenue and Fulton street, on Monday evening, 30th ult. A recitation by H. Dauns was finely delivered. F. Withaum, L. Sriley and J. Friday displayed excellent taste and elocution in their select readings. M. Harmon's paper on the question "should the liquor traffic be prohibited?" was an able effort. The Trinity Lyceum, we judge, will maintain the high reputation of the old organization for debate.

THE NEW RULES FOR CITY COUNCILS.

Synopsis of the Changes Suggested by the Committee Appointed to Revise the Same.

An adjourned meeting of City Councils will be held Tuesday week, for the purpose of considering the report of the Committee on Revision of Rules. The committee, of which Mr. Burgwin is chairman, has the report ready to present on Tuesday last, but the whole afternoon was consumed in discussing the business of Finance Committee, so that the matter in question had to be delayed. The report is quite lengthy, and some of the rules are excellent, and if the Presidents of councils will only insist on their enforcement when adopted, we have no fear of there not proceeding in parliamentary order, which we are constrained to say is often neglected or unobserved in the conduct of the council business, under the present rules.

The time for organizing the new Councils is changed from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M. Two meetings are to be held each month, on the second and last Mondays, and special meetings of either or both branches whenever the President, any committee, or one-third of all the members may desire the same. In case of failure to procure a quorum at 15 minutes past 2 o'clock the Councils will stand adjourned, and in such case each member absenting himself unless he can furnish a valid excuse therefor, is to be fined five dollars. The order of business is changed as follows: Presentation of petitions, letters, memorials, remonstrances and ordinances may be referred to appropriate committees *without debate*. Resolutions not giving rise to debate may also be offered for adoption; unfinished business from the other Council; unfinished business of this Council; reports of Standing Committees; reports of Special Committees; motions, resolutions and ordinances on first reading; new business from the other Council.

SEC. 3 of rule 3 is as follows: "If any member in debate transgress the rules of the Council, the President shall, or any member may, through the President, call him to order; the member so called to order shall, unless permitted to explain, immediately sit down until the question of order be determined; and if the case require it, the member so called to order shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five dollars, or to the censure of, or expulsion from, the Council."

Besides various motions unchanged, which may interrupt the business of Council, a communication from the other branch shall take precedence. The yeas and nays can be demanded at any time before a question shall be put to a vote. A call from the previous question if sustained by five members shall be put to a vote without debate, but such a call will not be in order except upon the third reading and final passage of the matter under consideration. "The Council will transmitt to the other all the papers, letters, memorials and remonstrances on which any ordinance or resolution shall be founded. But petitions, remonstrances and other matters referred by Council to a standing committee without objection, shall go at once to such Committee, without being sent to the other Council for concurrence in such reference."

The rules are changed so as to require the Monongahela Wharf and Survey Committees to report in Common Council, instead of Select, as heretofore.

All standing committees having in charge the appropriation of funds shall report to Councils at least once a month their proceedings, sufficiently in detail to show what moneys they have appropriated, and what amount still remains undisposed of, also what contracts they have made, on what terms and with whom.

All reports from Committees shall be in writing and signed by a majority of the members, except that an ordinance or resolution directed by a committee to be reported to Council, may be certified by an endorsement thereon to that effect, signed by the Chairman and the Clerk of the Committee.

All matters referred to and pending before a Committee of Councils at the close of the last year, shall be held and considered as referred to and pending before the same Committee of the present Council.

REGISTER'S BUREAU.

Wills Admitted to Probate and Letters of Administration Granted During the Month of January, 1871.

The following is a statement of the business in the office of Joseph H. Gray, Register for Allegheny county, for the month of January:

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Decedent.	Admin'r.	Bond.
Patrick Cramer	Christ. Magee, Esq.	$1,000
Ritter Charles	F. G. Seybrouck	2,000
Miller, Jno. V.	J. H. Montgomery J. W. Miller	1,500
Burger, Val.	John Pifer	300
Weyman George	William P. Weyman	50,000
Logan John P.	Eliza P. Logan	1,400
Watson Ann	John N. Richetson	2,000
McKee Daniel	James Salisbury	5,000
Creelman William	I. B. Davidson	600
Curren Hamilton	J. J. Miller	100
Ritter Joseph	Peter Heberman	6,000
Alexander Margret	Samuel Collins	50
Shields Daniel S.	P. Shields, and J. R. Wilson	8,000
Evert Henry	C. P. Nahmmaber	30,000
Duggam, Wm. John	James Jenkins	200
Conway, Catharine	Thomas Conway	1,500
Foley, Mary	Patrick Donahoe	200
Wilson, Elizabeth	Hugh Young	500
Charlton, James	Maggie Charlton	500
Roberts, Obey	John Hughes	2,000
Butler, Richard	Mary Butler	200
Weistropp	Casper Weistropp	100
Lewis, Abraham	John Lewis	300
Hill, Samuel	Henry Esplen	100

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Gregor G. Kress	Peter Loeffler
John Ingeler	Joseph Keeling
Jacob A. Bippus	Margaret Bippus
John Shoenberger	George K. Shoenberger John H. Shoenberger
Jacheus Scott	Thomas Furges
Jacob Carline	Catharine Carline
Hugh Stevens	John Dennitt Wm. Wood
Deborah Campbell, Sr.	John McKelvy
Daniel Buechle	Gottfried Roth Christ. Luzeros
Henry Petrims	Catherine Petrims
Jacob Frank	George Fisher
Patrick Brough	Charles Quinn
John Finley	Alex. Black, Trustee
Annie Hennesphar	Fred. Hennesphar
John Lang	Annie S. Lang J. Birmingham
Jane Sands	Dr. T. J. Gallaher

FIRE MARSHAL'S REPORT.

Fires During December 1870 and January 1871.

Fire Marshal Joseph A. Butler having made no report of the fires during the month of December, makes the following report of fires for the months of December, 1870 and January 1871:

Total number of fires during the two months, not including chimneys, etc.	51
Value of property destroyed	$71,586 50
Amount of insurance paid on same	54,976 50
Value of property destroyed upon which there was no insurance	16,610 00

The largest fire within the time specified above occurred on the night of January 29, at the corner of Sixth and Liberty streets, at which there was a loss of $35,000. The insurance on the same was $82,500.

There were six persons notified to abate nuisances, endangering property.

Pittsburgh and San Francisco.

Mr. William H. Murray, Special Traveling Agent and correspondent of the *Pacific Rural Press* and *The Scientific Press*, both of which are published in San Francisco, is now in this city, with a view to soliciting business for the very able papers which he represents. Since the opening of the Pacific Railway, San Francisco merchants find it profitable to purchase many articles of Pittsburgh manufacture, and certain branches of trade here might be advertised there with advantage. At all events, it is well to cultivate acquaintances there, and secure a share of the trade which comes to the eastern cities from that quarter. We may state that Mr. Murray was raised in the old Fifth Ward of this city, and has numerous friends residing here.

Ask for Marvin's Superior Cracker Meal, In one pound papers. Bakery, 91 and 96 Liberty street. MWF

MESSRS. PIKE, DANNALS & CO.: Ever since I became President your cream ale has been my greatest comfort; it has given me decision in council; harmony in the Cabinet, and success in most of my enterprises. Nothing else could sustain me under the provocations I have endured in connection with my project for the acquisition of San Domingo.—*U. S. Grant.*

Ærated Crackers. Something new. Sold by all grocers. MWF

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—TO LOAN—$100,000 ON Mortgages, secured by Real Estate, in large or small sums. Address Lock Box No. 39, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER—TO ONE who writes a plain rapid hand, capable of taking charge of Sales Book and Invoicing, a Situation is offered by addressing with name and reference, Metal, Box R, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

WANTED—CABINET—A PRINTER'S small Cabinet. Address, stating price, &c., Box A. E., Commercial office.

WANTED—FOREMAN—MUST THOROUGHLY understand Moulding in Iron and Brass, and the Finishing of same. Must be sober and energetic, and come well recommended. Address, with references, Manufacturer, Commercial office.

WANTED—SITUATION—BY A YOUNG Man with experience in the Wholesale Grocery Business. Also as Bookkeeper. Please address C. H., Commercial office.

WANTED—SITUATION—BY AN experienced Bookkeeper in a Manufacturing or Wholesale establishment, after February 15th. Address T., Commercial office.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—IN LARGE or small amounts, at a fair rate of interest, on City or Country Property. MWF THOS. K. PETTY, 179 Smithfield street.

WANTED—MOULDER—ONE BRASS Moulder. Apply to JOHN M. COOPER & CO., 882 Penn avenue.

WANTED—TO RENT—A TWO OR three-story House, at a moderate rent, and with 8 or 9 Rooms, with Gas and Water conveniences in the same. Address E. R., Commercial office.

WANTED—100 TONS RAGS—AT McCLELLAN, HARRISON & CO.'S, 362 Penn street. Cash paid for Paper and Rags.

WANTED—PRINTER—A GOOD JOB Compositor. Apply to A. MATTHIAS, 92 Third avenue.

WANTED—HELP—FAMILIES WANTING Help of all descriptions can be supplied on short notice. A number of Men and Boys want employment at very low wages. Apply at Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street.

WANTED—HOUSE—TO RENT A small House from April 1st. Address, stating location and rent, Box A, Commercial office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A SMALL BRASS FOUNDRY, situated in a good locality, with a good run of custom. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address P., Commercial office.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—Three Paint Mills, one large and almost new, the other two in use a short time. Also, a fine Bolting Cloth on frame but little used. The whole will be sold together or separate, if desired, and can be had at a large reduction from the original cost, as the present owner has no use for them and must be sold. Apply at the Old Paint Works, corner Twenty-sixth and Railroad streets, Twelfth ward, to JAMES McQUISTON. tf

FOR SALE—A RARE OPPORTUNITY is offered to a Young Business Man. A Store and Dwelling House, either for sale together or separate, on which there is a Ground Rent of Seventy-five (75) Dollars. The whole, with the exception of Ground Rent, will be sold for Four Hundred and Fifty ($450) Dollars, Cash. The store is situated in Lawrenceburg, Armstrong county, Pa. It is just the place for an energetic man—one who is not afraid to work. The Store is now doing a large cash business, and can be increased. Address T. C. JENKINS & BROS., 273 and 275 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS STAND—A TWO STORY corner Brick Building, with Lot 100 feet deep by 23½ feet wide, in a prominent location in one of the up town wards. The House contains Eight Rooms, with Storeroom, good Cellar, Gas and Water. This building will make an excellent place for a Dry Goods or Grocery Store, as it is located on a good thoroughfare. To the right person a rare chance is offered. Terms reasonable. For further information apply to E. ABEL, Commercial office.

REWARD.

$10 REWARD—COAL FLAT MARKED J. T. Haigh, No. 15, cast loose or stolen from the Point Wednesday night, January 25th, 1871. Ten Dollars Reward will be paid for information that will lead to its recovery. JOS. F. HAIGH, Office on Wharf, below Penn street.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ROOM—THAT FINE large front Room, third floor, corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street, over the Y. M. C. A.'s Room. Inquire of JNO. B. JACKSON, Anchor Cotton Mills, Allegheny City. ws

FOR RENT—TWO THREE-STORY Brick Buildings, corner of Fifth avenue and Seneca street, near Soho, in good repair, 10 Rooms each, with Gas and Water, large Yard, Grape Arbors, Shade Trees, Stables, &c. Inquire of WM. MITCHELL, 46 Wood street, corner of Third avenue.

FOR RENT—A FRONT PARLOR IN A desirable location, suitable for a Doctor's Office. Inquire at No. 9 Sherman avenue, Allegheny city.

FOR RENT—THAT PLEASANTLY LOCATED Residence of the late Mrs. D. S. Campbell, near Brushton Station, P. R. R. House has Ten Rooms. Grounds, consisting of Two Acres, are handsomely laid out, and planted with a great variety of Fruit (bearing) and Shrubbery. Good Stables and Outhouses. Apply on the premises or at No. 84 Wood street.

FOR RENT—A SMALL HOUSE ADJOINING the above, containing Five Rooms, having Twelve Acres of Ground attached, planted in Fruit, on which is a Stable. Also, a Vineyard of 1,400 Concord Grape Vines, bearing. Rent can be made out of the Grapes. Apply on the premises or at No. 84 Wood street.

FOR RENT—THE THREE-STORY Brick Building, No. 44 Sixth (old St. Clair) street, and School Hall and Class Rooms, third story, 52 and 54 Sixth st. Inquire of C. C. COLE, 104 Sixth street.

FOR RENT—A HANDSOME COTTAGE House, containing 11 Rooms, including Bathroom, (hard and soft Water in the Kitchen), with 5 Acres of Land and Stable, Carriage House and Chicken House attached, situated on Penn avenue near Fifth ave. The situation is high and airy, with abundance of Fruit Trees and Shrubbery, convenient to Schools and Churches, and is in every respect a most desirable residence. Apply to J. M. CARSON, No. 23 Diamond. tf

FOR RENT—SEVERAL WELL lighted Rooms, on Second and Third Floors, over 23 Fifth avenue, have recently been fitted up with new ceilings and new paper-hangings, are complete with Stationary Washstands, and other modern conveniences, and are suitable for Offices, Warerooms or Workrooms. Apply to Executors of W. McClintock, deceased, at Carpet Store of OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO., 23 Fifth avenue. MWS

FOR RENT—A SUIT OF TWO OR three well lighted Rooms, on Penn street, near Sixth (St. Clair) street, suitable for Dental or Insurance Offices. Address G. H., Chronicle office.

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—NO. 299 Liberty, head of Smithfield street. Also, No. 166, corner Wood and Sixth streets. Inquire of W. S. BISSELL, Workhouse Office, No. 2 Ninth street.

FOR RENT—THE FOUR STORY BRICK Store, No. 74 Wood street. Inquire of HAYS & GETTY, No. 71 Market street. tf

FOR RENT—THE STOREROOM IN Basement of No. 87 Wood street. Also, the second story Room in same building, suitable for Office or Storeroom for light goods. Apply at M. and M. Insurance office.

FOR RENT.—FIRST NATIONAL BANK offer for Rent Offices in Suits or Single Rooms, in their new Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street. The building will be fully completed and ready for occupancy on 1st of April next. J. D. SCULLY, Cashier.

FOR RENT—AN ELEGANTLY LIGHTED third story Room, in Jas. T. Brady & Co.'s Bank Building, corner Fourth and Wood streets, 29 feet by 80. For terms apply to JAS. T. BRADY & CO. tf

BOARDING.

BOARDING—WANTED, NICELY FURNISHED Room, with Boarding, for Gentleman and Wife. Address, with terms, &c., S. W. K., this office.

BOARDING—ONE DESIRABLE FURNISHED Room for Gentleman and Wife. Also, accommodations for two Single Gentlemen—35 Anderson street, Allegheny city.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—6,000 LBS. CLEAN OLD Copper, light and heavy; 2,000 lbs. old Lead, very good. Apply to J. P. BARRITT, Wheeling, W. Va.

FOR SALE—GREEN S. HIDES—ONE thousand Green S. Hides, in store and for sale low, by J. HAMNETT & SON, 257 Liberty street.

STOCKS AND BONDS FOR SALE—ALLEGHENY Valley Railroad 7 30 Bonds and Connellsville 7's. Also, the following 10 Per Cent. Dividend Railroad Stocks: Philadelphia and Reading, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania Central and Northwestern Preferred, in lots to suit purchasers. Also, several lots of Columbia Oil Stock. For sale by JAMES W. KENNEDY, 80 Fourth avenue. tf

FOR SALE—COAL FARM—THE UNDERSIGNED offer for sale their Coal Farm, situated in Carroll township, Washington county, Pa., containing 165 Acres. Improvements good. Near 50 Acres good River Bottom Land, 15 Acres of Flag Stone, easy of access, about 100 Acres of 6 foot vein of Coal, 60 Acres 4 foot vein. This Property has superior advantages for mining, it is on the line of the Monongahela Valley Railroad, and can be shipped by either rail or river, or both, in good neighborhood, three miles above Monongahela City, joining property of Judge Baird's heirs, and in front of Coal Land owned by Shoenbergers and Ira R. Butler, Esq. For terms address GREER McILVAIN, or RICHARD STOCKDALE, Monongahela City, Washington county, Pa.

FOR SALE—FOUR THOUSAND ACRES of finest Timber Lands in Pennsylvania. Very heavy growth of Pine and Hemlock, which has never been cut into. Splendid chance for Lumbermen or Mill Owners. For terms, &c., address W. N. HOWARD, Real Estate Agent, No. 75 Grant street. MWF

FOR SALE—ROBERTSON'S PATENT Friction Grease and Belting Conservator. The only Grease for sale in the market that will not injure your Belting. HARTLEY, McKEE & CO., 58 Smithfield street, sole Agents. w

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE SUBURBAN Property, comprising 6 Acres, full of fine young bearing Fruit Trees, with superior facilities for Grape raising. Improvements are a good Residence of 10 Rooms, good Water Works with Hydrant in Kitchen, Bathroom, &c., Stable and Carriage House, Coal and Tool House, and other necessary Outbuildings. Two hundred bushels of Apples will be realized in any good fruit year. Location at Evergreen, near Allegheny city. Plankroad now being made to connect with the city will bring this property within four miles of the Postoffice. The West Penna. Railroad, also, or the Penn street horse cars with Forty-third street bridge, connect with a good turnpike, two and a half miles long, leading to Evergreen. For price and terms, address GEO. H. HOLTZMAN, Pittsburgh, or inquire for particulars at Second Ward Weigh Scales, Monongahela Wharf, Pittsburgh.

RARE CHANCE TO SECURE A CRYSTAL Palace of 12 Rooms, at low price and ten years' time, located at Brushton Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, between Railroad and Pennsylvania avenue extension, on which is now being laid the Nicholson Pavement. Apply to DITHRIDGE & SON, Fort Pitt Glass Works. If not sold by March 15th will be for rent.

FOR SALE—50 TIERCES PRIME Kettle Rendered Leaf Lard, arriving in store and for sale by REESE OWENS, No. 23 Seventh avenue.

FOR SALE—A GOOD ROUTE ON THE Commercial. Apply at Commercial office.

FOR SALE—ALLEGHENY PARK PROPERTY—One Dwelling of 12 Rooms and two of 6 Rooms each. Inquire of J. H. & C. B. DAVIS, 58 Ferry street. tf

FOR SALE—BY SHENANGO FURNACE Company, West Middlesex, Pa.—2 Slide Valve Engines, Cylinders each 20 inches by 40 inches, set on Heavy Box Bed Plates, all in good order.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes. Engines of 2 to 60 horse-power, now on hand, for sale cheap. JAMES HILL & Co., corner Marion and P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny, P

NOTICES.

☞ KNAP FORT PITT FOUNDRY CO.—The Annual Election for (7) Seven Directors of this Company, will be held at their office, on TUESDAY, February 14, 1871, at 10 30 A. M.
O. METCALF, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, January 31, 1871.

☞ NOTICE—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PITTSBURGH AND ORMSBY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, will meet to organize at the Town Hall, Birmingham, on SATURDAY NEXT, at 4 o'clock P. M. An installment of Five Dollars per share will be required before voting. By order of E. G. KREHAN.

☞ DIRECTORS' ELECTION.—The Stockholders of the PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO., are hereby notified, that a meeting will be held at the Company's Office, in Steubenville, Ohio, on MONDAY, the 6th day of February, 1871, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock P. M., for the Election of Thirteen Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them. By order of President JEWETT.
J. G. MORRIS, Secretary.

☞ ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE OF THE TREASURER—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS—The Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Eleventh and Pike streets, on TUESDAY, February 21st, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M.
JOHN BALLANTINE, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, January 23, 1871.

☞ NOTICE TO RIVER MEN.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Second Span, from the Sharpsburg end of the Bridge over the Allegheny River at Sharpsburg, is Obstructed by the Fallen Span, and all River Men are Cautioned against Running Through this span.
tf KEYSTONE BRIDGE COMPANY.

CARRIAGES.

C. WEST & CO.,
Nos. 75, 77 AND 79 LIBERTY STREET,

Have on hand and will sell at Reduced Prices the largest and finest assortment of Carriages and Buggies of the Latest Styles ever offered in Pittsburgh. Also, a large assortment of Second-hand Carriages and Buggies of every style, at very low prices.

TWO FARMS FOR SALE,

Situated in Darlington Township, Beaver County, Pa.

No. 1 contains 30 Acres, all cleared, fenced and in a good state of cultivation. Upon said Farm there is good Frame Dwelling House, containing 6 Rooms, one good Tenant House, good Stable and about 100 Fruit Trees, good Water at both Houses.

No. 2 contains 116 Acres, 90 of which is cleared and in a good state of cultivation, the balance well Timbered; about 100 good bearing Apple Trees and a Young Orchard of over 400 Peach Trees; one good Frame House, 34x34, good Barn and running water close to House. Both Farms are bounded on the north by Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and join each other. Will be sold either separately or together. For further particulars inquire of

W. B. DUFF,
Enon, Lawrence County, Pa.

DEPARTMENT OF CONSTRUCTION.
WESTERN DIVISION WEST PENNA. RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE No. 2, to take effect MONDAY, January 30, 1871.

WESTWARD. Leave.	No. 1. A. M.	No. 3. P. M.	EASTWARD. Leave.	No. 2. A. M.	No. 4. P. M.
Intersection	9:00	4:30	Butler	7:00	2:05
Buffalo	9:03	4:33	Brinker's	7:22	2:31
Sarver's	9:45	5:09	Herman	7:35	2:35
Saxon	10:02	5:24	Cople's	7:38	2:43
Delano	10:08	5:29	Delano	7:45	3:02
Cople's	10:25	5:42	Saxon	7:50	3:08
Herman	10:35	5:51	Sarver's	8:03	3:25
Brinker's	10:39	5:55	Buffalo	8:37	4:07
Arrive. Butler	11:05	6:15	Arrive. Intersection	8:40	4:10

ANTES SNYDER,
Principal Assistant Engineer.

SOLDIERS, WIDOWS AND ORPHANS'
GRAND CHARITY FAIR,
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF SHERIDAN POST 88, G. A. R., Commencing FEBRUARY 6TH, 1871.
DIAMOND, ALLEGHENY.
MWFtf

SALE OF STEEL WORKS.

THE AMERICAN STEEL COMPANY will sell their Property, at Connellsville, Pa., AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Works, on

Thursday, February 23, 1871, at 11:30 A. M.

The Property consists of about 15 Acres of Ground, five blocks of Dwellings, Stable, Carpenter Shop, Office and Steel Works. The Works is one of the best built and arranged in the country, and has a capacity of about five tons of Cast Steel per day, also, Lathes, Drill Press and Planer. There is an abundance of the best and cheapest Coal and Coke within one hundred yards of the Works and a Switch from the P. and C. R. R., running into the Mill Yard. Further particulars in regard to the property and terms of sale may be obtained from the undersigned.
JAMES M. BAILEY, President.
S. H. HARTMAN, Treasurer.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ Remittances must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration System is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by Mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to Register Letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to
C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ALWAYS UP TO THE TIMES

Messrs. Morganstern & Co.,
NO. 78 AND 80 MARKET STREET,

Are determined not to be Undersold. This enterprising firm are now offering their Entire Stock at Bargains, such as never before have been offered to the public. The Stock comprises one of the largest assortments of

JACONET EDGINGS, LACES,
RUFFLINGS, LACE COLLARS
AND HANDKERCHIEFS,
LADIES' AND GENT'S GLOVES,
MISSES' AND LADIES' HOSE,
LEATHER SATCHELS,
SHOULDER SHAWLS,
KID GLOVES,
(ALEXANDRE, COURVOISIER, DENT AND OTHER MAKES.)
New Styles and Patterns Chignons.
IN SHORT, EVERYTHING IN THE TRIMMING LINE AT BARGAINS.

Ladies should not fail to call before purchasing elsewhere. ☞ REMEMBER THE PLACE.

Morganstern & Co.,
(LATE MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.)
78 and 80 Market Street,
MWF PITTSBURGH, PA.

WHOLESALE HOUSE
OF
Joseph Horne & Co.
77 and 79 MARKET ST.

Having Removed the Retail Department of Our Business to the
New Penn Street Stores,
197 and 199
(LIBRARY BUILDING)
WILL HEREAFTER OCCUPY THE MARKET STREET HOUSE, FROM BASEMENT TO THIRD FLOOR, EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE
Wholesale Trade.

In making this announcement, we would respectfully call the attention of
City and Country Dealers
To our Stock, which at all Seasons will be found COMPLETE, and Daily Augmented by the Arrival of
NEW GOODS.
Prices as Low as Eastern Jobbers.

Iron City College
CORNER PENN AND SIXTH STREETS,
Open Day and Evening.
STUDENTS CAN ENTER AT ANY TIME.
Thorough instruction in any and all branches of a Practical Business Education.
A. COWLEY, Prof. of Penmanship.
Business Men and the Public generally are cordially invited to call and examine the practical working of the system of Actual Business Training pursued only in this College. For Circulars containing full information call at the College or address
J. C. SMITH, A. M., Principal,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
P. S.—The public will please bear in mind that THIS College does not, in its Circulars, or otherwise, advertise that young men can acquire a complete business education in from FIVE TO SEVEN WEEKS. Wolp

MEN AND BOYS'
READY-MADE GARMENTS,
A Large Stock
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Fine Woolens,
FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,
Made to Order at Short Notice.
Gray & Logan,
Merchant Tailors and Clothiers,
NO. 47 SIXTH STREET,
(LATE ST. CLAIR.)

TREES, TREES.
Persons intending to set out Orchards or Beautify their Grounds, should examine our immense stock of
Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry and Ornamental Trees.
Evergreens, Roses,
Shrubbery,
Conover's Colossal,
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ALL OF OUR OWN GROWTH.
Also, a large selected stock of
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Wholesale and Retail, by
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RIFLES, SHOT GUNS,
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Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Bullets, Game Bags, Shot Belts, Powder Flasks, Gun Materials and Sporting Goods of every description at very low prices. I deal exclusively in Fire Arms and Gun Materials, and have the only full assortment in the city, and sell at lower prices than can be had anywhere in the country. Call and see, or send for a Price List before purchasing elsewhere. Firearms made and promptly repaired. Guns for hire. Tents for sale. Army Rifles, Carbines and Revolvers bought or traded for.
J. H. JOHNSTON,
GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, 179 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER,
Allegheny, January 28, 1871.

NOTICE.

Property Holders having Claims against the City for Overpaid Sewer Assessments,

(Under the ordinance of Councils providing for the refunding of sewer tax, passed November 10, 1870), are requested to have their property registered at this office forthwith, as all such claims will be prepared from this property registry, and the amounts to be refunded determined by the area of grounds represented thereon.

CHARLES DAVIS,
City Engineer.

ESTABLISHED 1838.
SIMON JOHNSTON,
Corner Smithfield Street and Fourth Avenue,
Druggist and Importer of French, English and German Perfumery, Soaps, Chemicals, &c. Sole Agent for Peter Squire's, London, Eff. Bi-Carb, Potassium. Medicinal Extracts, &c.
☞ A good assortment of LUBIN'S Genuine Extracts, Sachets, Soap and Toilet Powder on hand.

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1871.

On the fourth page of to-day's issue are to be found some very interesting and valuable statistics of trade for the year in some of Pittsburgh's leading specialties.

It is a circumstance to be noted, that at the banquet given by Cox, of New York, to ex-Senator HENDRICKS and FRANK BLAIR, in Washington, last week, the HOFFMAN men were no where to be found. The occasion took a quiet though earnest turn for HENDRICKS or HANCOCK for President. It should be understood, however, that the friends of Senator THURMAN, of Ohio, feel a growing hopefulness; and altogether the Tammanyites, with HOFFMAN for a candidate, are quite in the shade just a present.

PECKSNIFF GRAHAM is not quite sure that the Fee Bill is right, therefore writes U. S. District Attorney H. BUCHER SWOOPE for his opinion, and that gentleman promptly returns for answer that the bill is a bad one; whereupon the conscientious PECKSNIFF, having "done his duty," deems himself fortunate in having made one move towards a renomination for the Senate. But the question is, having obtained the information he sought, and which was so joyfully given, what will he do with it? Use it to perfect or bushwhack the bill? The people are looking at you, Mr. PECKSNIFF.

THE Massachusetts Legislature are trying to curtail and if possible abolish free passes on railroads, at least so change the practice as to destroy the influence exerted on legislative bodies. The idea was advanced of compelling all railroads to issue passes to members of the Legislature, so that such passes could be no longer considered as favors; and, on the contrary, it was proposed to forbid all passes. The more the matter is discussed the greater are the difficulties found to be. So it is probable that directors will be left to do pretty much as they choose. Stockholders, if they only would pay some attention to their own affairs, might give some profitable instructions to Directors however.

THE Texas Legislature has elected to the United States Senate for a full term General JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS to succeed MORGAN C. HAMILTON, whose term expires upon the 3d of March. Gen. REYNOLDS is a native of Kentucky and graduated from the military academy in 1843, in the class with President GRANT. In 1857 he resigned his commission in the army, but upon the breaking out of the rebellion he entered the volunteer service and served with distinction with General GEORGE H. THOMAS in Tennessee, and afterwards in the Southwest, attaining the rank of Major General of volunteers and Colonel in the regular army. Since the war he has commanded the Fifth Military District and has acted as Military Governor of Texas, winning praise even from the opposition for the impartial firmness and just moderation of his administration. Once before he refused the Senatorship when Texas offered it to him, and the people of that State can be well pleased that so pure, able, upright and patriotic a man has consented to represent them.

NOTES TOUCHING OPINION IN FRANCE.

In our issue of day before yesterday we made brief mention of the fear entertained by thoughtful Frenchmen that France may be permanently broken into fragments as one of the most calamitous results of the continuation of the war after the surrender of Paris. Relative to this subject the *Gazette de France* lately said: [illegible] "It is no longer to determine whether peace should be accepted or the war continued that an Assembly is indispensable, but to preserve the political unity of the country, to arrest the separatist movement which is extending and growing stronger, through the audacity of certain men encouraged by the weakness of our official rulers." To very many the danger seems very real of complete separation being established between the north and the south by the Prussian occupation. The old divergences of political views and commercial interests may, under the influences of the situation, lead to their legitimate consequences, and the old ideas of autonomy be thoroughly revived among the people of Toulouse, Marseilles and the provinces of the south. The paper already cited lately expressed doubt whether the *prefets* in that part of the country, would regard the summons if they were called upon to proceed to the election of members of a national Assembly.

It is worth noticing that the organs of French opinion which heretofore represented the people, the peasantry included, as earnest if not enthusiastic in the defense of the country, now speak differently. We are now told that while some *departements* have shown patriotism equal to that of the Parisians, many of the others have remained cold and indifferent, because the danger was far away from them. But even in the invaded provinces the peasantry have often acted very ill, practicing a sort of small calculation discreditable to their character as the children of France. Having more to fear from the Prussians than their compatriots, they have been more eager to serve their enemies than their friends. They have reserved their provisions for the invaders, and have also given them information concerning the military movements of their own countrymen, while in fear for their lives and property they have acted as spies in the Prussian interest. M. GAILLARDET says: "I have seen these facts recorded in numerous letters of impartial eye witnesses. Such are the results of mean self-interest, the chief religion of the rustic. To him his country is his field; his patriotism is his cash box. These are the people who have been the support of the empire, its blind cohorts, upon whom NAPOLEON III. relies for his recall into France."

In the present state of feeling in France it is curious to note the steadfastness of the old hatred of England. Even early in the war there was a good deal of sympathy for France among the English, and in the course of the struggle, this sentiment has continually grown stronger, much of it the outgrowth of pity for their powerful neighbor's misfortunes, still more of it the consequence of German arrogance touching neutrality. Then for some time increasing numbers of the English have been looking forward to the likelihood, after the complete and permanent prostration of France, of having to deal with the Germans as enemies. In other words, there is a growing tendency among them to interfere in the quarrel on the side of France. One might have expected a rather prevalent disposition among the French in their friendless misery, to forget the past with its long standing feuds and jealousies, and to cultivate British good will. On the contrary, bitter and contemptuous reproaches form the burden of French comments on English conduct. The zeal and industry with which the direct traffic in arms and munitions of war is carried on calls forth no gratitude, though it is admitted to be all right. For what may be called the indirect or roundabout traffic, they have only scorn and indignation. It seems that the chassepots surrendered to the Prussians at Sedan and Metz were sold to English traders, who having effaced the manufacturer's mark, have sold them again to the French as of British make. Then, they say that woolen stuffs of every kind are on sale, manufactured at Rheims and Sedan, seized as pillage by the Prussians in the *departements* of the Marne and the Meuse, dispatched by wagon loads into Germany and thence redispatched to England. In England these products are sold to French mercantile houses in the districts not occupied by the enemy. Through the enormous percentage of the English trader added to the Custom House charge on the readmission into France, these French goods become very costly to the French buyer. In this traffic the average Gallic mind finds reason enough why their hereditary enemies, the British, do not wish the war to come to an end. Such trade is denounced as "shameful," while the simple English explanation—"it is commerce"—is received with a scream of wrath. By it the Frenchman is reminded that "the respectable and god-fearing tradesmen of Manchester (Birmingham) used to manufacture idols for the negroes of Congo." In the recollection of this commerce some of the French are almost indignant that the English presume to raise and send over benevolent contributions for the relief of the miseries caused by the war. The fact is that they are constitutionally unable to comprehend the commercial mind. Without the trade which they complain of and denounce as disgraceful, they would be much worse off than they are.

A good deal of irritation at England, prevalent among French Republicans, is the consequence of the patronage of the late Emperor, so common among the English. A majority of them are afraid of a democracy separated from them only by the Straits of Dover. And, then, the long alliance has left NAPOLEON many friends among them. To many of the aristocracy it seems a becoming thing to stand by the prisoner of Wilhelmshohe in his afflictions. An eloquent letter of GEORGE SAND, addressed to an English literary lady, has lately been published, in which the feelings excited in France by the course of England towards its ally are forcibly expressed. The great novelist says:

> "I must say it; the egotistical attitude of England is a scandal to our people and a subject of deep mortification to our most enlightened minds. We did not expect active intervention (what we have sown we must reap); but that a people like yours, so accustomed to the free manifestation of opinion, have not been more moved in favor of their neighbors and natural allies; that your press and your meetings have remained silent since the proclamation of the Republic; that opinion has not constrained your government to recognize ours, in spite of its necessarily irregular origin; that you confine yourselves to collections in aid of our wounded instead of by a great national movement declaring for the right, for justice, for the existence of a murdered people; this is a wrong which we shall have difficulty in putting out of memory. It is the more grievous as all very well remember the over eagerness with which the English Government and English opinion vied with each other in greeting the establishment of the Empire and in offering incense to the Emperor. Instead of earnestly applauding the efforts of the liberal party during eighteen years, the people and the press did not conceal the conviction that we had the sort of Government we needed, that we were an amiable, artistic, martial people, but incapable of governing ourselves. Was it from a Protestant nation, from a public opinion whose first principle is the inviolability of right and conscience that we had to expect language so little influenced by morality and so discouraging to the few disciples of the folly of liberty?"

THE Illinois Legislature has instructed the Senators from that State to oppose the land grabbing subsidy schemes which flood Congress. It is high time that the States should put in a plea for the National Domain, while yet any of it is left. It has come to be the business of not a few Senators and Representatives, in connection with ousiders, to invent and put through schemes of speculation under the pretext of developing the country or fostering commerce. The zeal manifested in this behalf is all the more noticeable in contrast with the indifference manifested for certain great interests, the navigation of the rivers of the country, for instance, which are appealing to Congress for aid and protection. In the range of objects on which the public bounty might be bestowed, what is more worthy than the improvement of the Ohio river, which floats a very large percentage of our internal commerce? And yet, the danger is that this interest will be denied much that is needed, if not set aside altogether. There is no speculation for individuals in it. Whether this fully accounts for the lack of zeal on the part of Senators and Representatives, who are wonderfully alert to the importance of grand steamship lines asking immense subsidies, the reader will determine for himself. Such a suspicion is in the highest degree alarming, and should create a feeling in the land against tolerating for either branch of Congress any other than men who have a fixed character for integrity and capacity, and will represent the people. We know how great is the popular indifference on this point, how much stronger are the bonds of party than the disposition to correct evils that are manifest and deplored; but, after all, it is through a correct public sentiment only that a remedy is to be expected. It is an encouraging fact that the public, paying the penalty of placing vital interests in the hands of a shallow pretender susceptible to antagonistic and not always upright influences, have sometimes determined to tolerate him no longer, and at the proper time carried such determination into execution. This stimulates the hope that the disease which we are considering may bring its own cure. There is at the same time a kind of justice in the inflictions which sometimes follow the vice of confiding great things to utterly incapable and unfaithful hands.

WHEN Paris fell, it was generally supposed that all France would succumb, and peace immediately follow. But it seems that there is some reason to doubt whether in the present instance Paris is France. What GAMBETTA has for some time been teaching, to wit: That it would be unsafe to conclude that the fall of Paris must end the war in the complete triumph of the Germans, it now seems possible may come true, and the hasty judgment of nearly everybody for the past few days that war was really at an end reversed. We have it reported from the place where the French Government of Defense is, that in this war Paris is not France, and that though Paris has capitulated and entered into an armistice of twenty days, at the end of that time France will renew the conflict, and that she has not much short of a million of men in arms with which to do this. How much in all this there is of French vaporing, how much of stern purpose capable of being put in execution, is to be determined. It is to be remarked, however, that the tendency of intelligent belief is that peace will ensue as the result of the present armistice and the action of the National Assembly, which will meet in Bordeaux in the next fortnight. Whether, after terms between Germany and France have been agreed on—if such shall be the actual result—order will reign in France, is extremely doubtful; for there is reason to apprehend a conflict between the North and South of that country when the common enemy has withdrawn.

SOME man has been delighted at the balls in Gotham this winter by the quantity of hanging tresses adorning the ladies. The other evening he saw the mystery explained. In the cloak-room a fine buxom girl stood, contemplating her luxuriant crimped tresses that reached quite to her waist and bore no other confinement or adornment than a snood of blue ribbon passed about her head and fastened with a coquettish bow upon the side. Here, thought he, is nature at last, but even then an unlucky button caught in the hanging hair, the cloak fell, and being heavy and firmly caught in the toils, and he saw the silken snood recede from the front, the little, light, wavy locks that fell so becomingly over the forehead with a sudden jerk mount over the organs of veneration and disappear, like a setting sun, down her back, and there she stood confest, with as many hairs licked straight back as one can find in a tub of boarding-house butter. The whole gorgeous arrangement was tied on with the blue string at the front.

A MEMORIAL from "heads of houses, professors, tutors, lecturers and fellows of colleges in the University of Cambridge," has just been sent to the Lord President of the Council, praying that women may be appointed to the office of Inspector of Schools, and pointing out some of their qualifications. The memorial is signed by seventy-two resident graduates, all of whom are fellows of colleges, or hold college or university offices in Cambridge. Among those who sign are the Vice Chancellor and five other heads of houses, including the masters of Trinity and St. John's, nine university professors, the senior tutor of every college, with three exceptions; all the tutors, assistant tutors and lecturers of Trinity College, with two exceptions, and of the remainder all except eight are engaged officially in teaching in the college or university.

Does not such action indicate that, practically, woman's rights are making better headway in England than with us? Who would expect a similar memorial from the authorities of the colleges of Pennsylvania to our Legislature? It would be ahead of the times.

THE Petersburg *Index* says that it has had the privilege of examining a mass of correspondence from farmers and planters in nearly every section of the State, and confesses to have been almost appalled at the picture therein presented of the depressed condition of Virginia agriculture. It believes that it is only in a few counties, in which the grazing of cattle forms the leading pursuit, that there is any evidence of improvement and thrift among the rural population. In nearly all other places, and especially in the planting and grain producing region between the Blue Ridge and the seaboard, it cannot discover that any appreciable progress has been made since the war. The prostration which the agricultural interest then suffered still continues for the most part, and the signs of anything like speedy recovery are far from being hopeful.

It is a fair question whether the Virginians ever ask themselves how much of this is due to their studied discouragement of Northern immigration, which sought to introduce capital and enterprise into Virginia immediately after the end of the rebellion.

WE hasten to give credit to Senator Cameron as well as Senator Scott for the promptness and energy with which he responded to the remonstrances of our citizens and of the Legislature against the removal of the Allegheny Arsenal. From the first he denounced the proposition as a piece of folly too great to be sufficiently characterized. All the honor attaching to the movement belongs exclusively to Gen. Negley. His indorsers in the common branch of our Common Council are entitled to take to themselves what praise they think belongs to them.

CONSIDERABLE interest attaches to the question whether the Presbyterian Five Million Memorial Fund will be made up. $3,000,000 has been subscribed, mostly from the poorer churches, and the work is reported as making satisfactory progress. Mention is made of one gentleman in Philadelphia, who has given $50,000, to the memorial fund, and another in York, Pennsylvania, has given $50,000. Three gentlemen in Cleveland have given $10,000 each. A number of large contributions have been given by New York Presbyterians. Mr. Wm. E. Dodge, in a recent address said that if the members of the Presbyterian Church all over the country would contribute to this fund as they ought to do, twenty millions of dollars could be raised at once, or even as much more as that. The increased wealth of the country has fallen upon the lap of the Presbyterian Church more than any other denomination, and it should show its appreciation of the fact by generous and continuous giving to religious objects.

A Havana Telegram of yesterday says: A suspicious two-masted steamer appeared off Trinidad on the morning of the 25th. There are no Spanish war vessels now in port, and consequently the matter can not be investigated.

THE Indianapolis *Journal* in an editorial upon the Indiana House of Representatives said, on authority of a prominent Democrat of that city, "that the obscenity and blackguardism of which some of the members were guilty on Tuesday afternoon surpassed in coarseness and brutality anything he ever witnessed in a public place. The outrage was highly aggravated by the presence of a lady clerk, whose duties required her to remain there. It charged, too, that in joint convention on the previous Friday, when more than one hundred ladies had assembled to hear the addresses in support of the Woman's Rights memorial, Speaker Mark insulted them and disgraced himself by the perpetration of a joke too filthy to put in print. These charges displeased the House and resolutions were passed saying that the article "is false in fact, an insult to this Legislative body, and deserves its unqualified condemnation." The *Journal* still insists that it told the truth and refuses to retract what it believes to be true.

ELISHA P. McCLURE bought a ticket from Philadelphia to Baltimore on the Wilmington Railroad. Desiring to stop at Port Deposit he asked the ticket agent at Perryville, whether his ticket would be good to carry him through, after so stopping. Being told that it would, he made the stop, but when he got on the train, the conductor refused to recognize the ticket and put him off near Aberdeen. McClure's suit for damages for the rejection resulted in a verdict against him, the court ruling that if he had got the ticket agent and conductor of the train on which he had come to Perryville to write on the ticket that it was good for a subsequent time, then he would have a guaranteed right to ride; but as he had not done so, the conductor of the train on which he subsequently got was not required to take his word unsupported by the written authorization of the agent for him to take another train than the one he bought the ticket for.

A PRIVATE club of gentlemen devoted to science met at Gen. Delafield's house in Washington the other evening, to listen to a lecture from Prof. Davies, of Columbia College, in opposition to the substitution of the French metric system of weights and measures for internal uses in America. He gave several reasons for his opposition, viz.: the inconvenient length of the unit meter, the base of the system being nearly forty inches. The fact that this unit meter did not accurately represent the ten-millionth part of the quadrant of earth's meridian, as was the intention of the originators of the system, the inconvenient nomenclature of its multiples and sub-multiples, Greek prefixes indicating the multiples and Latin prefixes the sub-multiples, the difficulty of converting existing measurements into their equivalents in metric units, especially the disturbance of existing measurements of land surface, and the great length of time required to introduce the system and the opposition it would encounter.

BALTIMORE bewails the "drummers" that have gone from her to New York, the *Bulletin* asserting that "for years past some among the most intelligent and promising young men of Baltimore have gone North for employment as salesmen, both traveling and stationary." It charges, too, that these Baltimore men sold goods for New York in the "Monumental city's" own territory while all the benefit Baltimore got from the apparent increase in her import trade was that New York used her wharves as a landing place. The *Bulletin's* picture seems too gloomy to be exact, yet doubtless it is true that Baltimore, as well as other cities nearer home, has not yet sufficiently learned the lesson that in these times of fierce competition no place can succeed in trade without exerting energy and enterprise that will neglect no opportunity to increase its business.

THE company running steamers from New York to Brazil wants its annual subsidy of $150,000 increased so that it can dispatch steamers oftener than once a month, and secure the carriage of large quantities of freight, which, to avoid delay, is transported in foreign steamers and even sailing vessels. The company claims to have developed considerable new trade, and that the United States Treasury has received $1,500,000 in duties in the last five years from the single article of coffee transported in its three steamers. In the same time the subsidy has amounted to only $750,000. This exhibit certainly appears to be favorable to the company, and entitles its claims to full consideration, and it may be to recognition within a reasonable limit.

THE valuation of real estate in Ohio made last summer seems to be defective. We find in the Ironton *Register* the statement that the five iron furnaces in Scioto county are returned at $38,376, an average of $7,677; the twelve in Jackson county are valued at $116,100, being an average of $9,675; the twelve in Lawrence county foot up $267,239, an average of $22,253 for each furnace, which is three times the average in Scioto, over twice that of Jackson, and a third more than both together. The rolling mills in Lawrence county, are assessed in a similar ratio of excess over those of other counties. This does not seem right, but we fancy that the only consideration for interested parties is the assurance that it is impossible to prevent such irregularities so long as Assessors are human.

AN account of the W. R. Arthur calamity says that five men took possession of the life boat immediately after the explosion, went ashore and turned it adrift. When they were picked up by the Excelsior the survivors talked of lynching them. At the T. L. McGill disaster similar brutality was exhibited, and besides, after the steamer went to pieces, men living along the river bank gave themselves up to plundering the wreck and assaulting the few men left to guard what was saved. Such things disgrace our civilization, and whoever is guilty of them deserves swift and sharp punishment. The wretches who commit such deeds fear nothing but death, and they should be taught that they risk it in these outrages.

THE practice in our colleges, which has fallen into disrepute with all true students, of conferring degrees indiscriminately on all graduates of the academic department of three years' standing will be omitted by Harvard College after the commencement of 1872; and no ordinary degree will be given by that college, "whether in arts, law, divinity, medicine or science, without an examination." The example is worthy of the imitation of other institutions, and could the practice be reformed altogether, no harm would be done. At present, such honors amount scarcely to a compliment, so indiscriminately are they bestowed.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says that a distinguished member of the Senate Committee on Federal Relations has lately received letters from prominent English statesmen favoring the annexation of Canada to the United States, and stating that Mr. Gladstone, with other highly influential Englishmen, strongly favor Canadian independence. The trouble is that when the time comes for the English statesmen to act, they will not be so ready in devising measures for carrying out their views, but will be disposed to hamper with conditions the negotiations for the transfer of Canada to the United States.

PENSION COMMISSIONER AERNAM acted very singularly in withholding for a year the evidence to clear Representative Butler, of Tennessee, from the charge of forgery, while he was helping to give currency to the stories against that gentleman. This action will cost the government $1,500 for the expense of the suits, plainly showing that as a pecuniary investment the retention of Van Aernam in office won't pay. We have nothing to say against the impropriety or the meanness of his conduct, for it carries its own condemnation.

THE New York *World* says: "We caution readers against putting implicit faith in any political news received from Europe during the ensuing month. If there is an understanding between Bismarck and Napoleon, a hundred things will be put forth either as *feints* or as experiments on public opinion. The press of England and this country may expose or discredit them; but as free discussion will not be allowed in France, they may hoodwink and mislead the mass of the French people.

THE South Carolina Legislature impeached Judge Vernon, of the Supreme Court, proceeded with his trial and finally he found it well to resign. His letter of resignation being accepted, the House of Representatives withdrew the articles of impeachment. This was an important matter, involving to some extent the interests of the people of an entire State, yet the press dispatches said nothing about it.

THE COMMERCIAL.

[From the Reading Times and Dispatch.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL deserves all the flattering notices it has been getting lately. Take it all in all, it is probably the best newspaper in Pennsylvania—certainly one of the most readable and carefully edited dailies on our exchange list. Western Pennsylvania may well be proud of the enterprise, tact and ability displayed in the newspapers of the "Smoky City."

[From the Clarion Democrat.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL is one of our best exchanges. While we differ from it politically, we concede it to be a first class newspaper. It also shows more independence than most journals of its party—frequently condemning men and measures although running contrary to party usage.

A Southerner on Northern Art.

[Florence Correspondence Savannah Republican.]

In almost all the studios of artists from the North, except those of Powers and Story's, in Rome, there are monuments of some kind commemorative of men or events connected with the war against the South. In some of them the impression to a Southerner is freed from everything that is painful by positive absurdity. It has happened to me in some instances to have had specially pointed out, for admiration, with eulogies upon their character, the full life-size statues of the most brutal and unprincipled men that were in the Northern army. Lincoln is seen under every conceivable condition—sometimes in a painting as a flatboatman on the Mississippi river, or a laborer splitting rails, or in a suit of black cloth with a book in his hand, looking like a New England preacher. The favorite representation of him, however, both in painting and statuary, is that of an immensely tall person, who, by force of main strength, seems to have broken the chains of a negro, who is kneeling before him as if he was a god. Perhaps the most odious, and I must say the most unsuccessful of all efforts of art to idealize mere vulgarity and to elevate into dignity what is essentially low connected with the Yankee war against the South, is to be found in the studio of Buchanan Read at Rome. A magnificent horseman, in military dress is represented at full gallop over a rich plain, the dust rising in clouds behind him. At a short distance in the rear are seen other horsemen, also at full speed. Under it is written in large letters "General Sheridan's Raid Into Virginia," and attached is an autograph letter of Sheridan, thanking the artist for the picture and a poem he had written on the subject. On my attention being called to this painting, I could not refrain the remark that I thought if the name was changed it would sell at the South as the "Flight from Bull Run."

THE Indianapolis *Journal's* Washington dispatch says of "Sunset" Cox's entertainment in honor of Frank Blair: "Such entertainments heretofore have embraced the members of both political parties. This was exclusively a Democratic Love Feast—Hendricks, Kerr, Blair, Niblack, Voorhees and other Western Democrats fraternized with the Fernando Wood and the leading members of the Tammany Ring, who are playing a deep and bold game to control the nominations of the National Democratic Convention in 1872. They are determined to nominate Hoffman, and all their assertions to the contrary are to throw other candidates off their guard. They have the money, and will no doubt succeed. Social blandishments, profuse promises and other influences will finally succeed."

IN regard to the following item it may be well to explain that it is not from an American journal nor in reference to the United States navy, but is from the London *Army and Navy Gazette* upon the British navy:

"It is a painful task for us to announce that ships are now kept longer on foreign stations than is prudent simply from the fact that our reserves are so miserably low that we have no vessels to dispatch for their relief. The Lords of the Admiralty are blameless in the matter. They are anxious to repair and build, but they are restrained by those in whom is entrusted the disbursement of the public money. There must soon be a day of reckoning."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The metereologists on top of Mount Washington took eleven tons of coal to last them all winter, but over half of it was gone a week ago. Their stove contains seven dampers, which, during the gales, will not stop the draft, and rattle fearfully. One of the party recently came three miles down the mountain on a piece of board placed over the center rail containing the ratchet work of the railroad, in about forty-five minutes, regulating the velocity with a pair of short legs from sleeper to sleeper.

During 1870, eight lines of 107 foreign steamships, made between New York and ports in Europe 1,071 voyages during the past year, carrying to and fro 302,148 passengers and the enormous quantity of 1,691,528 tons of freight.

The Derby picture sale in New York amounted to $90,000, although $30,000 worth remain unsold.

Sponge paper, a French novelty, is said to have all the peculiarities of sponge, absorbing water readily, and remaining moist a long time. It has been used as a dressing for wounds with considerable advantage. For its fabrication evenly and finely divided sponge is added to ordinary paper pulp, and this is worked, as in the common paper making apparatus, into sheets of different thickness.

Diamond mining in South Africa is not altogether lovely, according to a recent English writer who says of the miners about one in a hundred make a good deal of money. Five more in a hundred make their expenses, while the remaining ninety do not. The same writer says that to have any chance of success in the enterprise one must learn to drive oxen and speak the Zulu tongue.

Will Bismarck permit the two hundred French actresses that have been awaiting the fall of Paris to visit America to take advantage of the armistice to inflict their presence upon the United States? This is an important question.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* thinks it might be well to perform the funeral ceremony over the passengers in railway stations in England, before they risk themselves in the cars.

At a Dublin meeting for scientific purposes Charles Bianconi stated that he has over 900 horses working sixty-seven conveyances, which daily travel 4,244 miles, and he has found in forty-three years' experience that he could better work a horse eight miles a day for six days in the week, than six miles a day for seven days. By not working on Sunday he effected a saving of twelve per cent.

In Florence, the price of busts of finest execution is from $500 to $750.

Mr. Powers's charges are higher, but he has so much to do that last year he would take no orders for busts. He uses only clay brought from the State of Alabama, and says it is the best in the world, smoother for moulding, and of a color that in working does not injure the eyes. Attached to some six or eight busts in his studio are cards with the names and prices, and a statement that they have been ordered and never paid for. He has been forced to this to protect himself.

The boundary dispute between Virginia and Tennessee may be settled this winter, and if Bristol goes to Virginia, the *News* has this cheerful view of the situation: "Our trade in runaway marriages will be broken up; we will be deprived of the privilege of blacking the mayor's eye and standing on the opposite side of the street to admire the color and show him how we enjoy the joke; of smashing the street lamps of Goodson and throwing stones into the council chamber, and then invite the constable and council to take a drink with us."

An engineer in the employ of the Turkish Government has planned a railway tunnel made in sections, to be submerged thirty-four feet below the surface of the water, and moored to the bottom by chain cables. He proposes to sink it across the Bosphorus, and thus connect Europe and Asia by railway.

PERSONAL.

Moncure D. Conway on Sundays preaches to the sons of Religious Rationalists at Finsbury, England. His audience numbers three hundred, and the service is interesting and impressive, though somewhat promiscuous. Passages from the writings of Confucius and Emerson are given, as well as from the Bible. Vedas, the Bhagavad Gita, the Mahabharata, the Vishnu Purana are also introduced. In the hymn book used by the congregation selections from Chaucer, Shakspeare, Wordsworth, Shelley, Byron, Goethe, Schiller, Tennyson, Browning, Bryant and Longfellow, find prominent places. When a telling hit is made by the preacher, the congregation do not hesitate to manifest their approbation audibly.

Before the house of Catacazy, the Russian Minister, on I street, Washington, is a great flagstaff, painted like a barber's pole, and this has given rise to a superstition among strangers that the establishment is a tonsorial palace.

General Grant has a dairy farm near St. Louis, with a fine stock of cows. A choice lot of Alderney and Holstein cattle, of vast milking capacities, together with a select number of Ayrshire heifers, are also on the way to the Presidential farm, and he will soon have the finest dairy in the country.

Baltimore has an elegant new Presbyterian Church edifice erected by one lady at an expense of $150,000, as a memorial of her husband, Mr. George Brown.

THE TYRANNY OF THE STRIKE.

A Self-Constituted, Irresponsible Power Compels the Anthracite Miners to do Its Bidding—Oaths of Secrecy.

Under date of Ashland, January 27, a correspondent that has been trying to get at the views of both operators and miners, writes that "there is not the slightest disposition to create peace and commence operations again." Each side lays the blame on the other, "but to disinterested miners there is not the least doubt but that the operators would prefer to have their mines in operation again if they were able to do so." Some idea of the rights and wrongs of the matter appears in the statement that the suspension will certainly last for an indefinite time, as a Grand Council of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association have issued orders to that effect. The miners cannot back down on that edict, nor are they allowed to know the meaning of it. The officers of the organization are sworn to secrecy, and will not divulge. The *Miners' Journal* publishes the following in regard to this matter, showing how officers and members are bound down:

Should a district branch officer or brother print, publish or circulate any article, or by any means act so as to bring any district branch officer, brother or association into contempt, unless sufficient cause can be shown for so doing, shall, on proof being made thereof before the proper tribunal, suffer such a penalty or punishment as the said tribunal may think proper to inflict. It is also stated that where there has been a divulgence it has been followed by death. The men themselves do not want to acknowledge that they are subject to this tyranny, but they are. It is wrong that they should be, as they are ground down to a position worse than slavery. It will not be long before the working classes find that they are but victims of tyrannical officers, who, under the guise of furthering their interests, are making them tools by which to gain power. Operators and people in the leading cities, and, in fact, all the consumers of anthracite coal, are concerned in this matter, and the sooner some measure is adopted to change the condition of the coal region the better. Many rumors get abroad to the effect that operators connive and combine with the strikers in their suspension. This is all wrong, and ought not to be believed; but by the most credulous it is believed, however, and some facts in regard to this matter have been gleaned from official sources—that prominent dealers in New York and Philadelphia pay leading officers of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association to start and help these periodical strikes along. This may seem somewhat strange, but many of the leading coal men in this locality know the truth of it. These frequent reigns of terror may be very gratifying to the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, the coal speculators and others interested in New York, Philadelphia, and other leading cities where anthracite coal is shipped; but they are ruining this region, and, if continued as frequently as they have been of late years, will depopulate the entire country.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* reports that at the several coal centers that are readily approachable coal for domestic uses is getting low, and prices there are held higher, as they are also in some of the Eastern cities. But coal operators are very generally without orders, both because large consumers have supplies, and they know that operators will fill no large orders till prices advance. The *Ledger* says in regard to the prospects of resumption:

If the present snowy and frozen condition of things continues, the suspension is of less consequence, as with the obstruction from this cause, and the necessary repairs usual at this season of the year, no very considerable amount of coal would be marketed. This one unusual fact is still observable—the best of feeling seems to exist between the working men and the operators, a condition that points to the conclusion that prices will not, from short supply, advance much ere the mines are in operation. Some of the operators, with favorably located mines, feel that they are losing the money that they should be making, and are becoming a little impatient. Those claiming to be well-informed in the trade think that resumption cannot be long deferred, and that there is no necessity for excitement or just reason to fear a bare coal market. The sources of supply are so numerous, and the facilities for getting it to market so extensive and rapid, as to remove apprehension on this point.

Our Invisible Enemies.

The raw, astringent atmosphere of winter creates and aggravates many ailments. To protect themselves as effectually as possible against the invisible dangers which surround them at this season, should be the especial care of persons constitutionally delicate. As there is no medicinal preparation in use which so thoroughly braces and invigorates the stomach, the liver, and the nerves, as Hostetter's Bitters, a course of that agreeable tonic is particularly advisable for dyspeptic, bilious and nervous sufferers, in the cold, damp, and trying weather which generally prevails in our climate at this period of the year. Sudden chills have a very bad effect upon dyspeptics and individuals of bilious habits, not unfrequently producing congestion of the liver or bowels, or low fevers, sometimes of an intermittent or remittent character. Attacks of rheumatism are also to be apprehended, and when there is a tendency to that complaint the Bitters will be found the best preventive. The operation of the great vegetable tonic is direct and simple. It stimulates and strengthens the digestive and secretive organs and the nerves, and puts the system in a condition to resist the action of those formidable foes of vitality, a low temperature and unwholesome winds and fogs. By quickening the superficial circulation, without creating anything approaching to fever, it imparts tone to the skin, and thus renders the surface of the body comparatively impervious to unhealthy external influence.

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RAILROADS.

Statistics of 1870—Distribution and Cost of the Railroads of the Country—Progress of Construction Last Year.

The annual figures in regard to railway construction throughout the United States have been made up, and show a total of 54,435 miles constructed in 1870, against 53,422 miles in 1869, an increase of 1,013 miles. The average cost per mile of new road was $40,345. The European war checked the negotiation of American railroad securities abroad, and hence only 5,574 miles were built out of 15,635 miles projected. The following table shows the distribution of mileage and cost of railroads in the several States and Territories:

	Length in miles Total.	Open.	Cost of road and equipm't.
Maine	972.61	810.31	$26,241,901
New Hampshire	987.29	734.75	23,647,935
Vermont	658.41	681.41	34,488,594
Massachusetts	1,739.02	1,478.47	77,493,830
Rhode Island	135.80	135.80	4,895,996
Connecticut	977.87	728.75	34,976,834
	5,170.40	4,506.49	$199,658,090
New York	5,453.47	3,892.38	$234,049,545
New Jersey	1,241.30	1,091.80	74,525,193
Pennsylvania	6,312.96	5,056.06	296,739,037
Delaware and E. Maryland	588.64	390.14	10,059,092
Maryland (West)	840.34	485.49	34,722,357
West Virginia	811.75	374.75	30,493,739
	15,078.73	11,800.62	$680,589,976
Virginia	2,253.31	1,465.96	$53,386,858
North Carolina	1,574.17	1,178.17	32,164,298
South Carolina	1,438.17	1,138.67	32,863,588
Georgia	2,313.70	1,932.70	44,323,949
Florida	607.20	440.26	11,781,919
	8,186.55	6,155.70	$174,519,582
Alabama	2,120.00	1,396.00	$46,398,695
Mississippi	1,117.80	977.80	33,298,839
Louisiana	944.50	479.50	19,523,796
Texas	4,071.50	665.50	22,059,090
Arkansas	1,054.00	286.00	8,798,091
Tennessee	2,016.08	1,490.08	51,528,745
Kentucky	1,375.41	907.37	35,640,699
	12,699.29	6,201.95	$217,348,686
Ohio	4,809.93	3,638.09	$192,538,214
Michigan	2,992.36	1,733.36	75,817,748
Indiana	4,865.20	3,277.60	135,957,186
Illinois	7,813.35	5,423.10	237,553,096
Wisconsin	3,142.20	1,475.20	59,833,881
	24,614.08	15,547.35	$701,700,029
Missouri	4,573.42	2,140.13	$106,663,464
Kansas	3,698.00	1,591.00	56,723,700
Colorado	1,268.00	368.00	17,400,000
Iowa	4,472.25	2,550.25	111,978,000
Nebraska	1,295.00	588.00	39,300,000
Wyoming Ter.	492.00	492.00	46,700,000
Minnesota	2,654.00	972.00	24,730,000
Dakota Ter.	700.00		300,000
Montana & Idaho Territories	600.00		
	19,662.67	8,611.38	$413,785,164
California	3,293.00	926.60	$70,624,582
Nevada	1,493.00	593.00	60,000,000
Utah Territory	404.00	404.00	49,000,000
Oregon	2,648.50	159.50	6,100,000
Washington Ter.	420.00		
	8,259.10	2,113.10	$185,724,582
RECAPITULATION.			
N. E. States	5,470.40	4,506.09	$199,658,090
Middle States	15,078.73	11,800.62	680,589,976
S. E. States	8,168.55	6,155.70	174,519,582
Gulf and S. W. States	12,699.29	6,201.95	217,348,686
Interior east of Mississippi	24,614.08	15,547.35	701,700,029
Interior west of Mississippi	19,662.67	8,611.38	413,785,164
Pacific States	8,259.10	2,113.10	185,724,582
Grand total	93,970.82	54,435.49	$2,573,526,109

The *American Railroad Journal* has prepared the following table of the number of miles and cost of road constructed in 1870. It will be seen that while the number of miles projected was 15,605, only 5,574 were completed and opened to business:

	Miles of Road— Projected.	Opened.	Cost of Road & Equipment.
Northeast	591 00	231 78	$ 9,853,292
Middle	531 34	509 56	21,971,451
Southeast	456 69	318 22	10,519,226
Gulf & S. West	2,125 36	947 22	36,579,692
Inter'r (E. Miss.	3,409 71	1,449 05	53,401,351
Inter'r (W. Miss.	6,421 10	1,731 05	66,416,600
Pacific	2,087 00	428 00	25,874,582
Total	15,605 44	5,574 89	$224,916,290

The following table will show the progress of railroad construction in this country from 1827 to 1871:

Year.	Miles open.	Yearly increase.	Year.	Miles open.	Yearly increase.
1827	3		1849	6,350	668
1828	3		1850	7,475	[illegible]
1829	28	25	1851	8,589	1,144
1830	41	13	1852	11,027	2,438
1831	54	13	1853	13,497	2,470
1832	131	77	1854	15,672	2,175
1833	576	445	1855	17,398	1,726
1834	762	186	1856	19,251	1,853
1835	918	156	1857	[illegible]	[illegible]
1836	1,102	184	1858	[illegible]	[illegible]
1837	1,421	319	1859	[illegible]	[illegible]
1838	1,843	422	1860	[illegible]	[illegible]
1839	2,220	377	1861	[illegible]	[illegible]
1840	2,797	577	1862	[illegible]	[illegible]
1841	3,319	522	1863	[illegible]	[illegible]
1842	3,877	558	1864	[illegible]	[illegible]
1843	4,174	297	1865	34,442	[illegible]
1844	4,311	137	1866	[illegible]	[illegible]
1845	4,522	211	1867	[illegible]	[illegible]
1846	4,870	348	1868	[illegible]	[illegible]
1847	5,336	466	1869	[illegible]	[illegible]
1848	5,682	346	1870	48,860	[illegible]
1871				54,435 increase	5,574

GOOD NIGHT.

Good night, dear friend! I say good night to thee
Across the snowbeams, tremulous and white,
Bidding all space between us, as I see,
Lean low, sweet friend! it is the last good night.

For lying low upon my couch and still,
The fever flush evanished from my face,
I heard them whisper softly, "'Tis His will;
Angels will give her happier resting place!"

And so, from sight of tears that fall like rain,
And sound of sobbing smothered close and low,
I turned my white face to the window pane,
To say good night to thee before I go.

Good night, good night! I do not fear the end,
The conflict with the billows dark and high;
And yet, if I could touch thy hand, my friend,
I think it would be easier to die.

If I could feel, through all the quiet waves
Of my deep hair, the tender breath athrill,
I could go downward to the place of graves
With eyes ashine and pale lips smiling still!

Or it may be that if, through all the strife
And pain of parting, I could hear thy call,
I would come singing back to sweet, sweet life,
And know no mystery of death at all.

It may not be. Good night, dear friend, good night!
And when you see the violets again,
And hear, through boughs with swollen buds a-white,
The gentle falling of the April rain,

Remember her whose young life held thy name,
With all things holy, in its outward flight,
And turn sometimes from thy haunts of fame
To hear again her low Good night, good night!

HESTER A. BENEDICT.

—From Lippincott's Magazine for February.

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Bills Receivable and Premium Notes ...
United States 5-20's ...
Mortgages ...
Cash ...
Book Accounts ...
... 298,606 93
3. Amount of Premiums received in 1870 ...
4. Amount of Interest received in 1870 ...
... 93,843 74
5. Paid in 1870, as follows: Net Losses ... Dividends ... Return Premiums, Reinsurance, Telegraphing, and Commissions ... Taxes, United States and City and State Stamps ... Salaries, Rent and all other expenses than those above enumerated ...
... 89,173 59
6. Amount of outstanding risks December 31st, 1870 ... 1,526,509 00
7. Amount of Debts and Liabilities December 31st, 1870, not including risks ... 4,500 00

ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.

CARPETS.

NEW CARPETS
WE ARE RECEIVING THE FIRST INSTALLMENT OF OUR
SPRING STOCK
OF
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS
COMPRISING MANY
New and Elegant Patterns,
WHICH WE ARE OFFERING AT
REDUCED PRICES
Henry M'Callum
(LATE McCALLUM BROS.)
51 Fifth Avenue, above Wood Street.

CARPETS
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OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS,
WINDOW SHADES,
WOOLEN DRUGGETS.

We offer our Stock at the Lowest Prices reached since 1861.

Bovard, Rose & Co.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
Window Shades,
Lace and Nottingham Curtains,
Walnut and Brass Cornices, &c.,

Is now open, and our customers and the public are invited to call and compare our GOODS and PRICES with the Stock of any Carpet House in Pittsburgh or the Eastern Cities.

McFARLAND & COLLINS,
71 AND 73 FIFTH AVENUE,
Next to U. S. Custom House, Second Floor.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,
Manufacturers of all descriptions of
CAST STEEL.
OFFICE AND WORKS:
Corner Penn and 17th Streets, Ninth Ward,
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Sheffield Steel Works.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
Manufacturers of every description of
STEEL.
BEST TOOL CAST STEEL,
CAST AND GERMAN PLOW STEEL,
PATENT ROLLED SAW PLATE,
RAILWAY SPRINGS AND SPRING STEEL,
ELLIPTIC AND SIDE SPRINGS,
AXLES, STEEL TIRE, &c., &c.
93 Water and 100 First Streets,
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BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS.
PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of all descriptions of
STEEL,
Office and Warehouse, Cor. Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Railroad Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Steel Works.
ANDERSON & WOODS,
Successors to Anderson, Cook & Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
BEST REFINED CAST STEEL,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, ALSO, BEST
Refined German Plow and Spring Steel
CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE,
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GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

Pittsburgh Flint Glass Works.
ESTABLISHED 1808.
BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,
Factory BINGHAM STREET, Birmingham. Warehouse 31 and 33 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. P. PEARS. B. BAKEWELL, Jr.
R. B. CAMPBELL. J. W. PAUL.

ESTABLISHED 1830.
GLASS. GLASS.
PHENIX, SLIGO, PITTSBURGH AND EMPIRE, GLASS WORKS.
WM. M'CULLY & CO.,
Manufacturers
WINDOW GLASS AND DRUGGISTS' GLASSWARE
Also, WINE, PORTER AND MINERAL WATER.
Office, 18 and 20 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
FRUIT JARS, holding the Fruit, quart, ...

T. D. EVANS, ARCHITECT,
No. 42 FIFTH AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA.
PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS
Prepared with care FOR ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS

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JOHN T. CULEY.

Phillips & Culeys,
(Successors to Davis & Phillips,)
Brass and Iron Founders,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Plumbers', Gas and Steam Fitters' Goods
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO
SOFT IRON CASTINGS,
For Machinists, Plumbers and Steam Fitters.
Office: No. 110 Water St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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IRON AND STEEL WORKS
MANUFACTURE
HORSE SHOES,
SOLID CAST STEEL
ANVILS.
ALSO,
IRON AND STEEL
OF ALL KINDS.
REESE, GRAFF & CO.,
Office at Works, Thirty-Second Street, near Penn, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.
A. GARRISON. JOHN R. M'CUNE. WM. HOLMES.
A GARRISON & CO.
SUCCESSORS TO BOLLMAN, GARRISON & CO.
Manufacturers of
CHILLED AND SAND
ROLLS,
Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.
ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Office and Warehouse, 209 Liberty Street.

Mitchell, Stevenson & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Cooking, Heating and Parlor
STOVES,
AMONG WHICH ARE THE CELEBRATED
Model Cook and Dictator,
THE ONLY PERFECT ANTI-DUST COOK STOVES IN THE MARKET.
Warehouse, No. 194 Liberty Street,
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ROLLS
Bollman & Bagaley
SUPERIOR WARRANTED
CHILL ROLLS,
SAND ROLLS
AND
PINIONS,
For Iron, Steel, Brass, Gold, Paper, Rubber, &c., Cast and Finished to order at Lowest Current Rates.
Phœnix Roll Foundry,
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TOTTEN & CO.
Fulton Foundry,
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Twelfth Ward, Pittsburgh.
Rolling Mill Castings,
Blast Furnace Engines,
PLAIN AND GROOVED
CHILLED ROLLS,
SHEARS AND PUNCHES.
NAIL MACHINES, Ernest's Patterns
MILLS FOR GRINDING FIRE BRICK,
IRON ORE, &c.
IRON HOUSE FRONTS
AND
WINDOW HEADS.
CASTINGS MADE OUT OF GUN IRON, WHEN ORDERED. ROLLS TURNED.

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PIG IRON.
PITTSBURGH OFFICE: 122 WOOD ST.
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SECRETARY AND TREASURER.
Furnace: Dunbar, Fayette County, Pa.
EDMUND C. PECHIN,
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Foundry and Machine Works,
27, 33, 38 AND 40 WATER STREET,
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Manufacturers of PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES for Oil Wells and Saw Mills, AIR ENGINES for Agitating Oil, STEAM ENGINES for Rolling, Steam, Planing and Saw MILLS, BRICK PRESSES, and PORTABLE SAW MILLS, and all kind of Machinery.

HOUSE FRONTS AND COLUMNS
CAST TO ORDER.

SASH WEIGHTS and all kinds of MACHINE CASTINGS made on short notice.

Prompt attention given to Repairing.

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BUILDERS OF
Iron and Wooden Bridges,
Wrought Iron Turn-Tables, Roofs, &c.
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Boiler, Still and Tank Works.
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MANUFACTURERS OF
TUBULAR DOUBLE-FLUED FIRE-BOX AND CYLINDER
Steam Boilers,
Chimneys, Britches, Fire Beds, Ash Pans, Stone Pipe, Salt Pans, Iron Bridges, Steam Boilers. Oil Stills, Oil Tanks, Settling Pans, Agitators, Condensers, Prison Doors, Gasometers.

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CHAS. ABEL & CO.,
Druggists, Pharmaceutists
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PERFUMERS,
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ABEL'S PRIZE MEDAL VEGETABLE HAIR OILS and GLYCERINE OF ROSES, for Chapped Faces, Hands and Lips.
Sold by all Druggists.

FERRIS & MILES,
TWENTY-FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
IMPROVED STEAM HAMMERS AND MACHINE TOOLS,
Unequalled for Simplicity, Convenience, Economy and Power.

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STAR FIRE BRICK CO.,
Corner Twenty-second and Railroad Sts.,
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MANUFACTURE THE CELEBRATED
Clarion Star Brick
FOR ROLLING MILLS, FOUNDRIES, STEEL WORKS, BLAST FURNACES, GLASS WORKS, COKE OVENS, &C.
TILES, STOVE LINING AND RAILROAD SUPPLIES, A SPECIALTY.

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Woods & Brown,
Successors to John Hall & Co.,
Manufacturers of Plows, Castings and Points,
No. 121 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Orders solicited.

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IRON AND STEEL WORKS.
Coleman, Rahm & Co
MANUFACTURERS OF
The "DUQUESNE" and "X L" Brands of Iron, CUT NAILS and SPIKES, SPRING and PLOW STEEL. All kinds IRON and STEEL for Agricultural Machines.
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SPRINGS AND AXLES.
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THE UNION IRON MILLS,
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MANUFACTURERS OF
BRIDGE IRON, PATENT SOLID ROLLED
WROUGHT IRON BEAMS.
Girders, Channel Iron,
Angles, Plates, Axles,
Post Iron, Splice Bars,
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CASTINGS,
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CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
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MANUFACTURERS OF
Merchant Iron,
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HEAVY HARDWARE,
Carriage, Plow, Machine, Square Head, Bridge and Skein
BOLTS,
Nuts, Washers and Coach Screws, Harrow Teeth, Plow Handle Extension Rods, &c.
Bolts, Spikes and Wrought Iron Shapes,
For BRIDGES, DAMS, PIERS, BREAKWATER and other permanent structures made promptly at a small advance in price of iron.
FOUNDATION BOLTS FOR DAMS, with ends all by machinery.
HOOK AND EYE SCREW AND SCREW AND STRAP HINGES.
Originators and Patentees of their new line of
WAGON HARDWARE,
Comprising Patent Wagon Box, Strap Bolts and Wrought Iron Bolster Plates, Large Head Wagon Rivets, Neck Yoke Eyes, King Bolts, Box Rods, Rubber Plates, Axle Bolts, Queen Bolts, Tongue Cap, Sand Band, Single Tree and other Labor Saving odd shapes of Iron. Send for Prices to
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94 and 92 Water Street, and 114 and 116 First Avenue,
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MANUFACTURERS OF
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HEATING STOVES,
Summer Pieces and Fenders,
ASSORTED.
THE
Fiery Furnace!
G. H. M'ELEVY'S PATENT PERFECT COMBUSTION
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PLATFORM AND COUNTER
SCALES,
James Patent Front Door Locks and Latches, Paint and Coffee Mills, Malleable Iron Castings, &c., &c.
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ROBSON, CAMPBELL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CHAIN CABLES, CRANE CHAINS,
REEL CHAINS, DRILL CHAINS, TRACE CHAINS and every description of CHAINS, made of the BEST QUALITY COKE and LIME.
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WM. HOLMES. JAMES IRWIN.
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OIL OF VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID,
ENGLISH CAUSTIC SODA AND
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Office, No. 15 Market Street, Pittsburgh.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.,)

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

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JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Ave. and Smithfield St.,

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

Government Securities

AND

GOLD,

WE DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.,

LONDON.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

TUESDAY EVENING, January 31, 1871.

The very active demand for money which exists at the present time in this city absorbs as rapidly as the loanable means accumulate at the various discount places, and the banks have no trouble in placing whatever line they wish to put out, in the choicest of paper. Collections are coming in more liberally to the manufacturing houses, and it is reported that the prospect of business was never more encouraging.

—The following is the Treasury schedule of bonds purchased and gold sales, for February:

BOND PURCHASES.	
Wednesday—February 1	2,000,000
" " 8	2,000,000
" " 15	2,000,000
" " 22	2,000,000
Total	8,000,000

GOLD SALES.	
Thursday—February 2	1,000,000
" " 9	1,000,000
" " 16	1,000,000
" " 23	1,000,000
Total	4,000,000

—The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, on second floor of his Auction Rooms, 106 Smithfield street:

Exchange National Bank	$71 50
Exchange National Bank	71 25
Allegheny National Bank	69 75
Third National Bank	134 00
Monongahela Navigation Company	50 25
German Insurance Company	40 25
Ewalt Street Bridge	44 00

—Government bonds have been strong and prices have advanced, '67s at the twelve o'clock board being quoted at 108⅞@109. The two direct causes of the advance were first the rise in gold, and second the increased amount compared with this month, to be bought by the Treasury during February.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York today, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning	Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	113¾	113¼	113
U. S. Bonds of 1862	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1864	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1865	109¾	109⅞	109⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1867	108⅝	109	108¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	109	109⅛	109⅛
10-40s	109¾	109⅜	109⅜
Gold	110⅞	111⅛	111⅛

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	111⅛
United States 6s of 1881	113⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	110⅝
United States 5-20s of 1864	109⅞
United States 5-20s of 1865	109⅞
United States 10-40s	109⅜
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	108⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	109
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	109⅛
Union Pacific Railroad	77½
Central Pacific Railroad	90½
Currency Pacifics	111⅛

—The fluctuations in prices at the New York Stock Board to-day were confined to a narrow range. The chief interest, however, has been in Lake Shore, which has fluctuated between 94¾ and 94⅞. The story given in the street is that there is to be a contest for the control at the next election, which will be held the first Wednesday in May, the transfer books to be closed thirty days before. The Vanderbilt interest now control the road, and the opposing party is said to represent the Erie interest. In this connection there is a report that if necessary the present board of direction will classify under the laws of the State of Illinois, thereby retaining control.

—The Cincinnati papers notice at length the project to change the gauge of the track of the Ohio and Mississippi road. The *Gazette* of that city says: The fact which has been known in inside circles for some time is now made public, that the Directors of this road have determined to change the track from the present gauge of six feet to four feet nine inches. The change is a very important one to the interests of the road, and through that to the interests of Cincinnati. It will change it from an isolated to a trunk line, not only putting it in condition for running connections with all the Eastern and Western roads at its termini, but making all the roads which cross it north and south feeders. Hitherto the business of these roads, when it struck the Ohio and Mississippi Road, felt no inducement from it to pass over it to the great markets. The difference of gauge, making a transfer necessary, presented no attraction to prevent this travel and business from crossing the track and continuing on the circuitous route to the North and East. But by this change, compromise cars from the Western and Southern roads can take the Ohio and Mississippi road, and thus when they strike its line, will have presented to them all the influences of a more direct route.

An example of the importance of this change, both to the road and to Cincinnati, may be seen in its relations to the projected Cincinnati, Rockport and Owensboro Road, which will complete a railroad line to Nashville. Cars by this route will pass along the Ohio and Mississippi Road to Cincinnati without breaking bulk. And there is no road now existing or to be built south to north, crossing the Ohio and Mississippi Road, that will not find by it a more direct route to the great markets, and in the general current trade. The benefits which the road will get from the facility of making connections with other roads at the termini are obvious; but we doubt if the gain it will get from making all crossing roads feeders, and from the stimulation this will give to the construction of feeding lines to the Southwest will not be greater.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

January 31, 1871.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
C. & H.	95	94¾	94⅞	94¾	94¾	95
Do. Scrip	90⅛	90¼	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
Erie	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
Reading	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	98⅝	[illegible]
Harlem			131½			
Mich. Cent			117¼			
Lake Shore	94¾	94⅞	94⅞	94¾	94⅞	94⅞
Illinois Cent			134			
Cleve. & Pitts	106¼	*104¼	104¼	104⅛	104⅜	104⅜
C. & N. W.	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛
Do. pref	86⅛	86⅛	86	86	86	86
Rock Island	108⅛	108	108	108	108	108
St. Paul	54	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
Do. pref	74	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛
Tol. & Wabash	53	53⅛	53	53	53⅛	53⅛
Do. pref			75½			
Fort Wayne	94½	94	94⅛	94	94	94
Ohio & Miss	35¼	35⅛	35⅛	35	35⅛	35
Chic. & Alton			115⅛			
Do. pref			118			
B. H. & Erie			1½			
N. J. Central			104½			
Canton			71½			
W. U. Tel			46⅛			
Quicksilver			11			
Pacific Mail	43⅛	43¼	43	43	43	43
Adams Ex			67			
Wells-F. Ex			41½			
American Ex			42			
U. S. Ex			42			
Gold	111	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛

*Ex-dividend.

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's quotations shows the following changes:

	Mon.	Tues.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	94⅞	95	⅛	
Do. Scrip	90⅝	90⅛		½
Erie	21⅜	21⅛		¼
Reading	98⅞	98⅝		¼
Lake Shore	94⅝	94⅞	¼	
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	106¼	*104⅜		
Chicago & Northwestern	75⅝	75⅛		½
Do. preferred	86⅛	86		⅛
Rock Island	108⅛	108		⅛
St. Paul	53⅝	53⅛		½
Do. preferred	74⅝	74⅛		½
Toledo & Wabash	51⅞	53⅛	2	
Do. preferred	75⅛	75⅛		
Fort Wayne	94¼	94		¼
Ohio and Mississippi	35⅛	35⅛		
Pacific Mail	43⅝	43		⅝
Adams Express	67	67		
Gold	111	111⅛	⅛	

*Ex-dividend.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	62⅜
Philadelphia and Erie	27½
Lehigh Navigation	34
Catawissa preferred	38½
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	46½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	60½
North Pennsylvania Railroad	44½
Camden and Amboy Railroad	116½
Schuylkill Navigation	17½
Reading	49

The Philadelphia *Press* says: The stock market opened quietly, but as the day advanced a strong bullish feeling was manifested, which, before the close, resulted in a general advance of the whole list of stocks. Several of these however, present inducements not only to speculators, but investors will find much to attract them. Philadelphia and Erie, which has been stagnant for a long period, again changed hands to the extent of several thousand shares, rising to 28⅜ against 27½ last evening. The completion of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railway (which connects with it a line of lake steamers, with the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, at Erie, and via that road with the Pennsylvania Central at Sunbury,) will throw a large freight and passenger business over the Pennsylvania and Erie Road, which cannot fail to so increase its earnings as to place it on a dividend-paying footing. Catawissa preferred also rose to 38⅝ under a strong demand, about 2,000 shares changing hands. Lehigh Navigation showed renewed strength, and advanced to 35, buyer 60, the highest point touched for a year past. It is quietly asserted that the long expected lease has been permanently effected, but the exact conditions or terms are not publicly stated. About 4,000 shares changed hands. Oil Creek was also in demand, and advanced to 45⅞. Reading, the old stand-by of the market, was comparatively neglected, but it was steady at 49 3-16@49¼. Camden and Amboy sold at 116½; Lehigh Valley at 60; Pennsylvania at 62⅝; 44⅝ was bid for North Pennsylvania, and 39⅝ for Elmira preferred.

—The Chicago *Tribune* says the past week has been one of the large fluctuations in prices of provisions and grain, and the money market has been irregular and fluctuating on account of speculative operations. The general tendency of Western products has been strongly upward. The following are prices of some of the leading products in this market, and also of gold and United States bonds in other markets, since the beginning of the year:

	Dec. 30, 1870.	Jan. 28, 1871.
No. 2 wheat	$1 08	$1 30
No. 2 corn	43	53
Mess pork	18 00	23 00
Gold	1 10½	1 10⅝
U. S. bonds in London	88⅞	90⅜@90½

There is no doubt that our grain markets are controlled and manipulated, just at present, by a clique of operators whose connections extend to New York, and possibly to Liverpool, and that they act in concert, causing all three markets to fluctuate in accordance with their purposes.

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
TUESDAY, January 31, 1871.

REMARKS.—We shall not inform the reader of the state of the weather, presuming the fact is patent to all that it is "all sorts." That there will be a rise in the waters is conceded on all hands, and river men are preparing to take advantage of the situation. Business, though it may not be termed active, is fair for the season and state of the weather. Flour maintains its previous firmness, and both mills and stores report ample stocks and a fair trade demand. Receipts since our last 2,228 barrels. Grain is arriving more freely and sells readily at quotations. Groceries are firm and active at unchanged prices. Bacon and provisions remain unchanged in price, with more inquiry. The produce market is abundantly supplied, and prices are uniform. The local markets contain the usual variety, and prices are not exorbitant.

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLE BUTTER—The market is well supplied. We note sales 1 gal. buckets at $10 50 ℘ doz; ℘ gallon 60@70c.

ASHES—The market contains a in fair supply of the various kinds. In regard to prices we have no changes to note. Sales soda ash, common, 48 per cent., 3¼c; refined, 55 per cent., 3½@4c: potash, 7@7½c; pearls, 9@9½c ℘ ℔.

APPLES—The receipts since our last were only 20 bbls. The current prices were $4 00@4 50 ℘ bbl. choice selected $5 00 ℘ bbl.

BUTTER—There is a fair supply in the market; receipts 36 packages. We note sales common to medium at 20@25c; choice lots 28@30c; gilt edged 32c.

BAR LEAD—Sales in a regular way at 10½c ℘ ℔.

BROOM CORN—Supply liberal, sales at 5@6½c ℘ ℔.

BEANS—Small navy $2 00 ℘ bushel; others as per quality, $1 75.

BEESWAX—Market firm; sales at 30@31c ℘ ℔.

BAKING POWDER—Regular sales Banner and Royal, ¼-℔ cans, at $1 50 per doz; ½-℔ cans, $3 00; 1-℔ cans, $6 ℘ doz.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—The supply is heavy, and prices unchanged; sales at $3 25@3 50 ℘ cwt.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We have no change in prices to report, the market being steady, with a fair trade demand. Sales were made at the following figures: Shoulders—plain, 10@10½c; sugar cured, 11@11½c. Sides, ribbed, 12½c; clear do 13½c. Breakfast bacon, 16c. Hams—plain, 16c; sugar cured 17c. Mess pork $21 ℘ bbl. Dried beef 18c. Lard—Chicago prime steam 12¼@12½c; Cincinnati kettle rendered 12¾@12¾c; Chicago and Cincinnati extra No. 1 winter strained lard oil, ℘ gallon $1 10.

CHEESE—There is a steady trade demand. Receipts light, with sales as follows: Western Reserve 14@14½c; Ohio Factory 15@15½c; Ohio Goshen 16c; New York Goshen 16@16½c; Sweitzer 18c ℘ ℔.

CRANBERRIES—The market was steady with a good trade demand. The extreme ranges of prices are $10 $18 per barrel, the latter for Sackett's Belle berries.

COAL—The supply in the market was sufficient for all ordinary purposes. We note sales at Eastern anthracite at $9@9 50 ℘ ton.

CORN MEAL—Market well supplied; sales at 90@95c ℘ bushel.

CANDLES—Supply fair; mould at 12½c; star, full weight, 20c; short weight, 17c; stearine 18@19c ℘ ℔.

CIDER—Sales at $7, $8@10 ℘ bbl.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Market well stocked, with sales in a regular way at the following figures: Pennsylvania $6@6 50; Philadelphia $5 75.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville hydraulic at $3@3 50 ℘ barrel. Phœnix hydraulic $2 50@2 75 ℘ barrel.

CARBON OIL—The supply on hand is ample. We note sales of standard brands at 22½@24c by the car load.

DRESSED HOGS—market dull, with sales at 7@8c ℘ ℔.

DRIED FRUIT—There is a better inquiry, and we are reported sales as follows: Peaches—quarters, 9@9½c; halves, 11½@12½c; mixed lots, 10@10½c; Apples, 6½@7½c; sliced, 8½@9c ℘ ℔.

EGGS—There is a better feeling, and fresh eggs sell freely at 27@28c per dozen; packed 20@25c.

FLOUR—Receipts since our last 2,228 barrels. We have no change to note, and the market is firm at the following quotations: White wheat, fancy brands, $7 60 in barrels, sacks $7 35; red winter, fancy brands, $7 25 in barrels, sacks $7 00; Dayton, Ohio, brands $7 25 in barrels, sacks $7 00; old Minnesota, for baker's use, $7 00 in barrels. Mill rates: National, (white wheat) in barrels $7 90; in sacks $7 60; Pan Handle, (Southern amber) in barrels $7 20, in sacks $6 90; Morning Glory, in barrels $6 80, in sacks $6 50; Palmetto, in barrels, $6 50, in sacks $6 75.

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is a more active demand, and sales are reported as follows: Currants 11@11½c ℘ ℔; prunes 11½@12c; Valencia raisins 15@15½c; layer raisins $3 75 per box.

FEATHERS—There was a fair demand, and sales regularly made as follows: Live geese feathers No 1 to the trade 80c ℘ ℔; 85c in a small way.

GRAIN—We can report a firm market with a good demand for most descriptions, particularly wheat, for which there were purchasers for all good lots that were offered at current rates. The receipts since our last were as follows: Oats, 1,117 sacks; rye, 178 sacks; barley, 437 sacks; wheat, 1,199 sacks; corn, 2,544 sacks. The leading purchasers quote wheat at the following: good to prime red $1 35@1 40; white $1 45@1 50 ℘ bush. Oats are held firmly with sales on wharf and from depot at 46@47c; store rates 52@55c. Corn—The receipts were heavy. Prices however have undergone no change. Stocks do not seem to be accumulating. Sales of lots in bulk, mixed to prime yellow, 65@67c; in a jobbing way 68@70c. Rye was more fancied; holders have evidently made up their minds to make no further concessions in order to effect sales. The current rates were 85@90c ℘ bushel as per quality and condition. Barley—Indications are that prices have touched bottom; holders say they can wait; their time is not far distant; we continue to quote good to choice spring at 80@85c; fall 90@95c ℘ bushel.

GROCERIES—The market is quite active. The stocks are ample and being daily added to. The current rates were as follows:

Raw Sugars—Choice 11½c; prime 11¼c; good 10c; fair 9½c. Porto Rico—Choice 11½c; prime 11c; good 10½c.

Refined Sugars—Hards 15c; A coffee 14c; B coffee 13¾c; extra C 13½c; C yellow 13¼@13½c; Demerara, boxes, white, 12½c ℘ ℔.

Syrups—H and E 80c; white honey 75c; silver drips 60c; extra honey 70c; lower grade 40 to 50c.

New Orleans Molasses—Good 65c; prime 70c; choice 75c.

Coffees—Strictly prime 19¾c; prime 18½c; good 16½@17c; fair 15½@15½c; roasted in papers 22c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 50; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 70c; G. P. fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 10; Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 00; Oolong fancy $1 25; good 80c; fair 60@70c; Souchong fancy $1 20; good 90c; fair 70@80c; Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 75c.

Spices—Grain pepper 21c. Pimento 17c. Cloves 20c. Cassia 60c.

Rice—Sales of choice Carolina at 8½c; prime 8c; good 7½c.

HAY—The supply has fallen off slightly. Sales, baled at $14@16 ℘ ton; wagon lots, $12 00, 14 00@17 00.

HUSKS—Market well supplied; we are reported regular sales at 3@3½c ℘ ℔.

HOMINY—We are noted sales in a regular way at $6 25 for pearl; common $5 25@5 50 ℘ bbl.

HONEY—Sales at 30@35c ℘ ℔.

HIDES—Green salted (all weights) 10½@11½c; green butchers (cow and steer) 7@8c; green salted kip 14@16; do calf 16@18. Dry Flint nominal at 20@22.

HOPS—Sales of new crop at 21@24c ℘ ℔.

LIME—Market well supplied; sales of Cleveland white at $2 25. Eastern $1 75 ℘ bbl.

LARD OIL—We are reported sales at the following: Pittsburgh No. 1 $1 12; No. 2 80@85c. Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained $1 13 ℘ gallon.

MILL FEED—The stock on hand is ample and the demand fair; sales middlings at $1 50@1 75 ℘ cwt.

POULTRY—The supply is still light. Dressed chickens bring 12@14c ℘ ℔; turkeys 14@16c ℘ ℔.

POTATOES—The receipts are liberal; regular sales made as follows: from first hands $1 15@1 20 store $1 25@1 30 ℘ bushel.

PEANUTS—Supply and demand fair; sales at 6@8c for new Tennessee.

RAGS—Regular sales at 4@4½c per ℔.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee at 4½c ℘ ℔.

SALT—Sales by the car load at $1 60@1 65; the usual advance from stores.

SEEDS—There is more inquiry and cloverseed is held firmly at $6 50@6 75 ℘ bush; timothy $5 25@5 75; flax seed $2 10@2 12 ℘ bush.

SAPOLIO—The market is fully supplied and the demand fair. We are quoted sales at $6 50 per half gross.

SOAP—Babbitt's, 11c; Oakley's, 10½c; chemical olive, 8c; rosin, No. 1, 6c ℘ ℔.

SODA—Sales in kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers 8c; sal soda 3¼c ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—We are noted sales of city refined at 8½@8¾c ℘ ℔.

TURNIPS—We are reported sales at $2 00 ℘ bbl, and by the bushel at 60@75c.

WOODENWARE—Following are wholesale prices per dozen: Pails, 2 hoop, $2 40; 3 hoop $2 65. Tubs, No. 1, 3 hoops, $11 00; No. 2, 2 hoops, $9 50; No. 3, 2 hoops, $8 50. Washboards $3 00.

WILLOWS—The market contains a good supply, with an active inquiry; we are noted sales of Kentucky Willows at 10c ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Market firm; the following are the ruling figures of the market: Highwines 95c; common rectified 98c; proof rectified $1 08; rye and corn $1 65@$1 70 ℘ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00@8 00 ℘ gallon, as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, February 1, 1871.

REMARKS.—The crude market yesterday ruled firm with a good demand for crude, and a falling off in the demand for refined. The sales in the aggregate show a fair amount of business. Prices towards the close found buyers. The principal inquiry was for future deliveries.

CRUDE.

The following are the current rates: Spot, 12c; February 12c; till July, S. O., 11½c; all year, S. O., 11c; B. O., all year, 12½c; lines till July, 12c.

SALES.

2,000 bbls spot	12 c
1,000 bbls spot, 44 gravity	12⅛c
1,000 bbls February	12⅛c
2,000 bbls S. O. till June	12½c
2,000 bbls S. O. till July	12⅝c

12,000 bbls "A Put;" one hundred dollars was paid for the privilege of placing 12,000 bbls S. O. till July, at $4 per bbl on lower creek, Oil City.

REFINED.

The market appeared weak, and prices were a shade easier. We quote as follows: Spot 24⅜c; February, 24½c; March, 25c, April, 25¼c; May, 25½c; June, 26c; buyer's option first six months, 27c; calls, 24½c and $1 per bbl for first six months.

SALES.

1,000 bbls spot	24⅜c
500 bbls free on board cars	22c

COOPERAGE.

OIL BARRELS—Market weak; sales 500 on spot at $1 73; 1,000 each month April to December at $2 00; 2,000 each May to December, with the water clause, at $1 90. We quote spot barrels at $1 70@1 75, as to distance of hauling.

[Western Union Telegraph Line.]

NEW YORK, January 31—Closing 30.—Reports from the other side of the probable early closing of the war creates some excitement in the market, and prices were unsettled. Spot lots of refined sold at 26¾@27c; sales 1,000 bbls from February at inside price. Refined, in case, higher, and more demand; 5,000 bbls sold on private terms, and 7,000 do, screw tops, at 21½c. Crude in bulk is strong at 15½c. Philadelphia delivery is higher; refined, spot, 25@25½c; sales 2,000 bbls for March at 26c; 2,000 February at 25½c; and 500 each month February, March and April at 25½c.

TITUSVILLE, January 31.—The *Herald* says: The market opened quietly this morning, with little inquiry, but towards noon the feeling became decidedly weaker, and bbls were made at from 10 to 20 cents below those of Saturday.

SALES.

1,000 bbls upper creek at	$4 67½
1,000 bbls upper creek at	4 65
1,000 bbls Petroleum Center at	4 75
1,000 bbls Rouseville at	4 75
500 bbls Rouseville at	4 70
1,000 bbls lower creek at	4 70
1,000 bbls lower creek at	4 65
500 bbls lower creek at	4 75
1,000 bbls Oil City at	4 90
500 bbls Oil City at	4 90

OIL CITY, January 31.—The market this morning is interesting. Sales of 46 gravity, at Oil City, on board the cars at $5 00, while that gravity and regardless cannot be bought for much, if any less, delivered on lower road. This state of things is the result of a general call made for the oil borrowed by the Erie clique to defeat the late corner on the upper road. Settlements are being made at various prices. While spot oil is not much effected in price it is difficult to effect transactions.

PHILADELPHIA, January 31.—Market very quiet; S. W., 24½@25c; crude, 13½c.

TITUSVILLE, January 31.—Market quiet; $4,60@4,65 on the upper creek.

[Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

OIL CITY, January 31.—Lower creek $4 70; Oil City $4 90@5 00; very little doing except settlements, and market quiet.

PLEASANTVILLE, January 31.—Market firm at $4 50@4 60.

ROUSEVILLE, January 31.—Market very strong, and offering $4 85; holding at $5 00. No sales but considerable inquiry.

PHILADELPHIA, January 31.—Market quiet and holding at $5 00. No oil offering and nothing doing here.

PETROLEUM CENTER, January 31.—Crude 13½c; refined, January, 24⅜c bid; nominally 25c; February 24½c bid; March 25½c; buyers' option April 25¾c; May to June 26c.

PHILADELPHIA, January 31, 6 P. M.—Spot 24½c; February 25c; March 25¼c; March to June 25c; sales 500 bbls spot at 24⅜c. Crude 12½c.

NEW YORK, January 31, 3 P. M.—The market for bulk crude is dull but firm; 15¾c bid to 16 asked. No sales. Refined is quiet firm at 25½@27c; 750 bbls sold at 26½c, and 1,400 bbls sold at same prices late last night.

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

James Wilkins to Standard Refinery, 234 bbls. Charles Cowgill to Standard Refinery, 148 bbls. Duncan & Young to Peerless Oil Works, 154 bbls. Wm Cundey to James Wilkins, 154 bbls. Duncan & Young to Peerless Oil Works, 79 bbls. Duncan & Young to Standard Oil Works, 594 bbls. I Munhall to Brilliant Oil Works, 228 bbls.

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Standard Oil Works	382	Peerless Oil Works	228
Jamess Wilkins	154	Standard Oil Works	591
Brilliant Oil Works	228	C. A. Wakeham	50
D. Ely & Co.	50		
Total barrels			1,686

EAST LIBERTY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
TUESDAY, January 31, 1871.

The market here this week has opened up with a light run of cattle, a fair one of hogs, and a heavy one of sheep. The number of hogs sold yesterday and to-day, up to the time of writing—4 P. M.—was considerable, and the prices to-day about 10c to 15c lower than yesterday.

The hog market is fully ½c lower than last Saturday, and a good many reported on the way. The indications are that if they come plenty, and the weather continues soft, they will go lower, and some who have been reaping a rich harvest the last few days will, most likely, suffer by the decline.

The cattle market has not fairly opened up this week. A full delegation of buyers from Philadelphia arrived this morning, but they complain of a hard market on Monday, and are holding off. Very few sales have as yet been made.

The run of sheep was heavy, and they sold bad, selling lower than last week, but may rally, and close better than dealers anticipate. Below will found the quotation for to-day, including a few sales, by principal dealers up to noon:

Cattle—Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steer, $6 50@7 50; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $6 00@6 50; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $5 50@6 00; bulls stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $4 00@5 00; stock steers, 800 to 1,600, $4 50@5 00.

Hogs—Extra, Philadelphia, $8 25; good to prime, Philadelphia, 225 to 250, $8 10; good to prime, New York, 180 to 220, $7 75; rough to common, 150 to 200, $7 50; light stock hogs, not quotable.

Sheep—Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $4 50@5 75; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $4 00@4 50; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 50@3 75; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $1 00@2 00.

CATTLE.

No.	Weight.	Price.
15	20,250	$5 25
17	21,230	6 75
18	18,770	5 62
13	17,370	6 50

HOGS.

No.	Weight.	Price.
4	930	7 12
326	93,780	8 12
160	22,800	8 00
41	11,430	8 00
16	5,470	8 25
154	35,280	7 75

SHEEP.

No.	Weight.	Price.
100	8,480	5 30
389	29,980	4 40
401	30,650	4 40
105	8,090	5 00
193	16,670	5 40
101	8,610	4 75
90	7,470	5 60

PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, January 30.—The market for beef cattle was again excessively dull to-day, the demand being light, and prices were heavy and irregular, owing to the large receipts, which reached 2,000 head. A few lots of extra quality changed hands at 9c., but the bulk of the sales were within the range of 8@8½c for choice, 6½@7½c for fair to good, and 5@6c ℘ ℔, gross, for common. The following are the particulars of the sales:

- 54 Owen Smith, Virginia, 7@8½c.
- 90 Daniel Smyth & Bros., Western Pennsylvania, 7@8½c.
- 50 Dennis Smyth, Lancaster county, 6@8c.
- 51 A. Christy, Western, 7½@9c.
- 46 James Christy, Western, 6½@8c.
- 21 Dengler & McCleese, Lancaster county, 6½@7½c.
- 60 P. McFillen, Lancaster county, 6½@8½c.
- 60 Ph. Hathaway, Western, 6½@7½c.
- 198 James Shirk, Lancaster county, 7@8½c.
- 90 B. F. McFillen, Western, 7@8c.
- 110 B. F. McFillen, do, 7@8½c.
- 50 E. S. McFillen, do, 7@8½c.
- 133 Ullman & Bachman, do, 7@8½c.
- 155 J. J. Martin & Co, do, 7@8½c.
- 101 Mooney & Miller, do, 6½@8½c.
- 50 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Lancaster county, 6@7½c.
- 30 H. Chain, Jr., Western Pennsylvania, 5½@6½c.
- 48 L. Frank, Western, 6½@7½c.
- 50 Gus. Schamberg & Co., Lancaster county, 6½@8½c.
- 120 Hope & Co., Western, 7@8½c.
- 32 James Clemson, Chester county and Western Pennsylvania, 7@8½c.
- 35 W. Alexander, Chester county, 6½@8½c.
- 40 John McArdle, Western, 7@8½c.
- 73 R. Maynes, do, 7½@8½c.
- 40 Elum & Co., do, 7@8c.
- 27 D. Bennson, Chester county, 6@7½c.
- 20 James Aull, West Virginia, 5@7c.

Cows and calves met a good inquiry, and 150 head sold at $50@75, as in quality.

Sheep—The market was quite active, and prices advanced. Sales at 5@7c ℘ ℔, gross. Receipts 14,000 head.

Hogs—There was a good demand for this description of stock, and prices advanced. Sales of 5,000 head at $10 50@11 50 ℘ 100 lbs, as in quality.

SALE OF CRIPPLED HORSES.

A new and noticeable feature at the East Liberty Yards to-day was the sale of a car load of crippled horses. Some time ago a collision occurred on a train coming into Pittsburgh, and the result was the train was wrecked and some sixteen horses badly injured. On arriving at Pittsburgh the owner refused to take them off the hands of the railroad company. On seeking legal advice he was told to advertise the stock as damaged, sell them at public sale, and look to the company to make good the damage. Accordingly hand-bills were struck and freely circulated throughout the two cities, announcing the sale at ten o'clock this morning. Long before that time the stock yards were thronged by men anxious to invest their surplus funds in crippled horses.

Among the number from Allegheny we noticed a prominent politician, a well known real estate speculator, and a railroad engineer—men who would blush to have it told them that they were dealers in crippled stock. Nevertheless, at ten o'clock they were on hand, bidding spiritedly for the possession of noble chargers. The well known ——, of Allegheny, secured a noble animal for the sum of $180, and, borrowing a saddle, started a boy home with his steed. Parties well posted say the horses brought more money than they would have done if sound in Philadelphia, fourteen of them realizing $2,600.

PETROLEUM IN THE MEDITTERRANEAN.

Markets of that Region from Gibraltar to Cairo.

[From the New York Bulletin of Saturday.]

The large home trade and the diminished production has been a blessing to the merchants of the oil regions, for the export trade has been a blessing to the merchants of the oil regions, for the export trade has been for months so dull that, were the present production equal to that of last August and the home trade as dull as it was then, petroleum would have been an absolute drug in the market for the past three months. Nearly all the future oil bought last Autumn for the North of Europe has been shipped, and present sales for the markets of that country are lighter than they ever were previously at this season. For the markets of the South of Europe the petroleum trade is absolutely at a standstill. We have the most trustworthy private advices from all the Mediterranean markets and they are to the following effect: At Gibraltar petroleum is dull and declining, with a surplus stock. The largest operators in that market are not disposed to trade at any price; but signify that they might be induced to consider propositions for buying of oil in cases if it could be laid down there at $2 50 in gold per case of 10 gallons. This price would include 25 cents in gold per case; and as $2 50 in gold per case is equivalent to 27½c in currency per gallon delivered to vessels here, transactions are impossible, since cases cannot be bought for less than 30 cents per gallon (currency) delivered in New York. The Marseilles market became exhausted on account of the fears of the parties who believe in the depressing influence of the war on commerce, and who consequently declined to ship oil thither. But the part of France that is supplied from Marseilles has hitherto escaped the ravages of war, and a temporary demand for oil, and sales realized good prices. This demand was supplied from other Mediterranean ports, mainly from Genoa; but Marseilles cannot be induced to operate in future at any price. At Genoa cargoes have lately been arriving that were some time ago sold to that market for future delivery, on speculation. There is a heavy stock of oil there in both barrels and cases, which is considerably in excess of any demand likely to arise for some time. Sales at 52c in barrels and 54c in cases. At Malta which is a depot for distribution, rather than for consumption, the stock is 16,000 cases—the largest ever known there. The sales are very few, and the demand so light that 15,000 cases lately arrived there have been ordered re-shipped eastward for a market. Price at Malta, 14 shillings sterling per case. At Alexandria the oil market is dull and declining under the influence of three cargoes recently arrived—one of them 7,000 and another 8,000 cases. At Cairo the market is too dull to afford a quotation that would establish a price. At Constantinople and Beyrut the oil markets are in the same condition as that of Cairo. From the facts and figures herein given, it will be seen that the present high price of crude oil is maintained only by the home consumption.

Annual Petroleum Circular.

LONDON, January 2.—Refined—The year 1870 opened with the price of 1s 8@1s 9d, and 1871 with 1s 5d@1s 7d. The highest prices of the year were in March, when 1s 10d@1s 11d were paid; stock at that time reduced to 4,265 barrels and 14,026 cases. At the end of August the largest stock of the year, 35,840 barrels and 6,409 cases, was reached—the price fell as the stock increased. The lowest price was in October, when sales were made at 1s 5d. Petroleum year by year meets with a keener competition from coal oil, hence the speculative operations for a rise have mostly been unsuccessful. The present stock in Europe is:

1871.		1870.		1869.	1868.
Bbls.	Cases.	Bbls.	Cases.	Bbls.	Cases.
*238,019	68,334	269,394	115,486	320,400	380,000

*Of which in Antwerp, 1871, 62,000 barrels and 29,000 cases, and Bremen, 1871, 58,655 barrels.

Petroleum Spirit—At one time 1s 7d was paid, but with increasing stocks it fell to 9d@10d. The deliveries for the year are 17,246 bbls and 5,853 cases, against 9,148 bbls and 14,092 cases in 1869.

Coal oil has risen in popular estimation. In Scotland there are now about forty-eight oil works, working about 14,000 tons of shale per week, which, at the average of thirty gallons crude ℘ ton, is the same number of gallons per week. The number of refineries is seventeen, giving about 280,000 barrels burning oil per annum. In the adjacent coal fields of North Staffordshire fresh seams have lately been discovered, and appearances indicate that there will be a large development in these districts.

MORDAUNT BROTHERS.

Exports of Breadstuffs.

Exports of flour from September 1, 1870 to January 28:

	G. Britain and Ireland.	Oother for. ports.	Totals. bbls.
New York, January 27	484,318	629,187	1,113,0[illegible]
Baltimore and For., Jan. 25	50,067	129,346	180,011
Philadelphia, January 21	8,100	49,012	57,112
Boston, January 26	23,092	54,889	77,981
New Orleans, January 21	3,432	27,171	30,603
Totals	569,609	889,606	1,459,215
1869	623,016	697,612	1,320,628
1868	279,014	288,907	567,949

Receipts of breadstuffs and provisions for the week ending January 20, 1870:

Whisky, bbls	2,847	Malt, bushels	7,320
Flour, bbls	49,786	Peas	2,496
Corn meal, bbls	1,139	Pork, packages	4,358
Corn meal, sacks	7,323	Beef, packages	1,732
Wheat, bushels	72,958	Cut meats, packages	2,751
Corn, bushels	82,906	Lard, packages	4,928
Oats, bushels	27,675	Lard, kegs	870
Rye, bushels	1,760	Dressed hogs	1,555
Seeds, bushels	4,986		

Exports of grain from September 1, 1870, to Jan. 28:

	G. Britain & Ireland. Wheat, bush.	Other foreign ports. Wheat, bush.	Totals. Wheat bush.
New York, Jan. 27	6,675,895	738,246	7,414,138
Baltimore and Norfolk, Jan. 25	39,164		39,164
Philadelphia, Jan. 21	156,061		156,061
Totals	6,871,117	737,246	7,609,363
1869	9,176,066	662,156	9,838,612
1868	3,121,764	108,188	3,229,692
	Corn, bush.	Corn, bush.	Corn, bush.
New York, Jan. 27	136,571	111,967	248,538
Baltimore and Norfolk, Jan. 25	125,106	58,100	183,206
Philadelphia, Jan. 21	1,160	22,465	23,466
Boston, Jan. 26	1,590	46,100	47,690
New Orleans, Jan. 21	6,390	63,465	68,855
Totals	269,067	298,512	567,579
1869	1,690	114,987	114,987
1868	1,610,153	176,332	1,787,485

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, January 31.—Flour steady. Wheat dull and declined 2@3c; No 1 white Michigan $1 48; regular do $1 37; amber Michigan $1 41@1 42; rejected red $1 20. Corn firm; high mixed 57½c; low 56½c; yellow 58½c. Oats quiet and unchanged; Michigan 50c. Cloverseed steady at $11 50. Hogs steady at $8 50 for all weights.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 111@111⅛.

NEW YORK, January 31—P. M.

MONEY.

Money easy at 4@5 ℘ cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling Exchange 109½.

GOLD

Strong and rather active at 111@111⅛. Loans 4½@5 ℘ cent. Clearances $46,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Were strong and active to-day. Prominent among the buyers were some German houses. The 1040's advanced to 109½@109⅝, which is a rise of about 1 ℘ cent, within a week. These bonds to-day tend flat, which indicates considerable short interest, although the supply bonds in the market is small.

Coupons, 1881	113⅜	5-20s, 1867	109⅛
5-20s, 1862	110⅜	5-20s, 1868	109⅛
5-20s, 1864	110⅛	10-40s	109⅜
5-20s, 1865	110⅛	Currency 6s	110⅛
5-20s, 1865, new	108⅝		

STATE SECURITIES.

State Securities were generally steady.

Missouris	89½	Virginias, old	64
Tennessees, old	64⅛	North Carolinas, old	46½
Tennessees, new	64⅛	North Carolinas, new	24
Virginias, new	60½		

STOCKS.

The stock market at the close was heavy in railway shares and somewhat unsettled the business of the day, and the speculative interest centered in a few stocks, and general fluctuations were slight. The greatest change was in Union Pacific, which ranged between 16⅜ and 19; Wabash ranged from 52⅞ to 53⅞, and Lake Shore from 94⅞ to 94⅝. Outside these stocks railways were dull and changes unimportant. Lake Shore was probably the greatest favorite, and dealings in it were quite liberal on the revival of rumors about the contest for the election. Express stocks active and higher.

W. U. Telegraph	46⅛	Northwestern	75⅛
Quicksilver	11	Preferred	85⅞
Mariposa	4	Rock Island	107⅞
Preferred	8	N. J. Central	103⅞
Adams Express	67	St. Paul	53⅛
Wells-Fargo Express	41⅛	Preferred	74⅛
Amer'n Express	42⅛	Wabash	53⅛
United States Express	42	Preferred	74
Pacific Mail	42⅞	Fort Wayne	94
New York Central	94⅞	Terre Haute	28½
New York Cent. Scrip	90⅛	Preferred	56
Erie	21⅛	Chicago and Alton	115⅛
Preferred	46	Preferred	118
Harlem	131⅛	Ohio and Mississippi	34⅞
Preferred	134	Clevel. Col. and Cin.	83
Reading	98	Burlington & Quincy	154
Michigan Cent	117⅛	Lake Shore	94⅝
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	104	Illinois Central	133⅛

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, January 31, 1871.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Dull and weak.

WHEAT—No 1 spring dull and declined 2@2½c, and closed at $1 28½@1 28¾, seller February, and $1 28@1 30 cash; this afternoon fairly active at $1 29@1 29¼ cash.

CORN—No. 2 mixed dull and declined 1¼@1½c at 52½@52¾c, cash; closed quiet at the inside; this afternoon more active at 52½c, seller February.

OATS—No. 2 quiet and ¼c lower; closed at 46½c.

RYE—No. 2 dull at 88c.

BARLEY—No. 2 dull at 76c.

HIGHWINES—Firm at 88c.

PROVISIONS—Weaker; mess pork $ 22 37@22 50 cash; Lard 12½c.

HOGS—Dressed hogs active and closed firm at $8 62@8 75. Live quiet at $7 00@7 50; receipts 13,000; shipments [illegible].

CATTLE—Quiet at $3 25@6 87.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, January 31.—Cotton dull and nominal; middling uplands 15¾c. Flour difficult to quote accurately; superfine Western and State $6 20@6 45 common to good extra $6 80@6 95; good to choice $7 00@7 20; white western extra $6 90@7 05; extra Ohio $7 00@7 60; St. Louis $7 00@8 75. Rye flour unchanged. Whisky heavy at 95@95½c. Wheat firmer; new spring $1 57@1 60; red and amber $1 60@1 61; white Michigan $1 72; Rye steady; Barley firm; Canada West $1 24. Malt quiet. Corn active and advanced; No [illegible] mixed Western, yellow 80@[illegible]. Oats firm; Western Ohio [illegible]. Hay and hops unchanged. Leather firm; Oak 13½@16½c. Sugar firm; Cuba 9@9½c. Molasses steady; New Orleans 58@70c. Rice steady at 7¼@8c. Petroleum 15¾c; crude 15c; refined 25@26c. Provisions dull. Mess pork Old $22 75@23 00; new $23 00; prime $19 50; prime mess, new, $21 50@22 00; February to April $22 87@23 12½. Mess beef $10@15; extra $15@17 50. Hams $20@21; prime Cut meats firm; hams 13@14c; shoulders 7@10c. Middles heavy; city long 11½c; short 12c; Western long 11½c; short 11½@12c. Lard firm; prime steam 12¾@13c; kettle dried 13½c; February and March 13¼@13½c. Butter 12@20c for Western, and 20@40c for State. Cheese 12@15½c.

LATEST—Flour quiet and unchanged at $6 85@7 10 for shipping. Wheat dull and declined; new spring $1 56½@1 57½; red and amber $1 59@1 60. Rye, oats and corn unchanged. Mess pork, March $22 75, and unchanged. Beef and bacon unchanged. Lard dull at 13½c cash, and 13½@13⅝c for future delivery. Eggs steady; fresh 28@30c; limed 20@23c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, January 31.—The dry goods market is extremely quiet, and prices are nominally the same for all staple cotton and woolen fabrics. We quote Cabot A brown sheetings at 11½c; Golden Ridge 9c; Appleton N 10c; Medford 11½c; Massachusetts B B 11c; J 9½c; Ozark 12c; Pepperell brown drills 13c; Great Falls and Appleton's 12½c; Amoskeag bleached 14c; Laconia Jeans 11½c; Hill's Semper Idem muslins 15c; Great Falls S 10½c; M 11½@12½c; Harris 4-4, 13½c; Albion 11½c; [illegible] 10½c; Portsmouth E 8½c; Reynolds A A 11c; Pacific Mills prints 11c; Percales 22½c, and mous delaines 18c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, January 31.—Cotton dull and drooping; middling 14½@14½c. Flour scarce and firm; family $6 75@6 90. Wheat scarce and firm; sound $1 38@1 40. Corn active and advanced; ear 53@56c. Rye scarce and firm at $1 03. Oats active and advanced to 52@55c. Barley firm at 95c@1 05. Coffee firm at 16@20c. Cheese steady; factory 15@15½c. Clover seed firm at $11@11 50, the latter from store; timothy seed $6 25@6 50. Pork dull and nominal; sales at $22 50, but $22 was the best offer made at the close. Lard dull and drooping; steam 11c; sales of kettle at 12½c; bulk meats dull but held firm, asking 8½@10@10½c@11c for shoulders, rib, clear rib and clear sides; no sales. Bacon dull but unchanged; shoulders 10c; sides 11½@12½c for clear rib and clear. Hogs steady at $7 25@7 75; receipts 1,200. Whisky steady at 89c. Gold 110¾. Exchange firm. Money easy.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, January 31.—Cotton firmer at 14½c. Flour firm; superfine winter $5 50@5 65; XX $6 00@6 25. Wheat steady; No. 2 red winter $1 50; No. 3 $1 40. Corn easier; mixed in bulk 47@52c. Barley held higher at 88c for prime fall. Rye firm at 90@93c. Highwines firm at 90c. Pork closed easier at $22 50@23. Bulk meats firm; loose sides clear 11c; order lots shoulders 10½@11c; do clear 11½@11½c. Bacon quiet; bacon shoulders 10c; do sides, clear rib, 12c; do clear, 12½c. Lard quiet; jobbing at 12½c for tierce, and 14@14½c for keg. Hogs firm at $7 50@8. Cattle unchanged.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, January 31.—Tobacco—sales of 106 hhds trash to good lugs at $5 25@8 75; low to medium leaf $9@10 50; common to medium light wrappers $16 75@32. Cotton quiet; middling held at 14½c. Flour stiff and supply light; extra family $5 75. Grain more animated; sales of 1,000 bush white wheat at $1 20, including sacks. Provisions strong and firm; mess pork $23 00; lard 12½c; bulk meats 8½c; do sides clear 10½@11c. Bacon 9½@11½@12½c; hams, sugar cured, 16c; plain 14c. Whisky 89c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, January 31.—Flour dull and unsettled; Indiana and Ohio $7 00@7 75. Wheat firm; Indiana red $1 57@1 60; Ohio $1 42@1 60. Rye dull. Corn steady; mixed western 78@79c; yellow 82c. Oats 58@60c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky 96c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, January 31.—Flour firm; western family $7 50@8 50. Wheat firm; Ohio and Indiana $1 60@1 7[illegible]. Corn scarce; white 80@90c; yellow 85c. Oats 55@56c. Rye 90@95c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky 95½@96½c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, January 31.—Flour—demand light but held firm. Wheat dull and declined 1@2c; extra $1 51@1 52. No. 1 and amber $1 42@1 43, closing at $1 41. Hogs dull and a shade lower at $8 50@8 75.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, January 31.—Flour—Extra spring unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 $1 31; No. 2 $1 30½. Oats—No. 2 firm at 52c. Corn—No. 2 mixed firm at 66c. Rye—No. 1 steady at 89c. Barley—No. 2 nominal at 85c. Dressed hogs firm at $8 62.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, January 31.—Flour quiet but unchanged. Wheat very dull; No 1 red winter nominally $1 42; No 2 $1 37. Corn steady at 61c. Oats firm; No 1 50c. Crude quiet at yesterday's prices; refined firm at 24½c.

COTTON MARKETS.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 31.—Cotton dull and unsettled at 14½c; receipts 2,300 bales; shipments 2,000 bales.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, January 31.—Cotton quiet; good ordinary 13c.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, January 31.—Cotton dull; middling 14½@14¾c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 31.—Cotton steady; middling 14½@15c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, January 31.—Cotton easy; middling 14½@14¾c.

IRON MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE.

January 30.—The market rules firm, and is fairly supplied. We quote:

Hanging Rock No. 1 foundry charcoal, ℘ ton	$37 00@38 00
Hanging Rock No. 2, charcoal ℘ ton	34 00@35 00
Hanging Rock, mill	34 00@35 00
Western stone-coal, No. 1	35 00@36 00
Western stone-coal, No. 2	34 00@35 00
Western stone-coal, mill	33 00@34 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 1	35 00@36 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 2	34 00@35 00
St. Louis stone-coal, mill	33 00@34 00
Tennessee No. 1, foundry	35 00@36 00
Tennessee No. 2, foundry	34 00@35 50
Tennessee, mill	33 00@34 50
Alabama charcoal, No. 1 foundry	38 00@40 00
Cold-blast charcoal, car-wheel, Hecla	60 00@60 00
Cold-blast, Red River	57 00@60 00
Cold-blast, Tennessee	48 00@50 00

COAL MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

January 30.—The sales afloat are on a moderate scale only, but prices are without moderate change. Ohio river is quoted at 9c, and Pittsburgh 12c, afloat. The retail demand is supplied at 14c for Ohio river; 16c for Pittsburgh, and 18c for cannel.

LOUISVILLE.

January 30.—Pittsburgh coal is in fair demand, and dealers are selling to the city trade at 15c ℘ bushel.

Important Oil Statistics.

We are indebted to Messrs. Logan & Bro. for the following circular:

Stocks, exclusive of oil loading and afloat, at the five principal ports of Europe in 1870 and 1871, as per circular of F. Kuth of January 8, 1870, and January 6, 1871.

	—1870— Bbls.	Cases.	—1871— Bbls.	Cases.
Bremen	98,892	2,646	120,483	
Antwerp	94,000	140,000	163,000	20,000
Hamburg	54,400		57,500	6,500
Rotterdam	31,100	24,000	23,500	1,250
Stettin	22,000		26,200	
Total	270,392	140,646	390,683	27,750

Pork Packing in the West.

We are indebted to the Cincinnati Hog Slaughtering Association for the following statement of the number of hogs packed at the five principal packing points this season, to date, and the packing for the same time last year:

	1870-71.	1869-70.
Chicago	747,499	526,165
Milwaukee	180,000	112,000
St. Louis	282,327	225,934
Louisville	244,499	180,449
Cincinnati	429,337	327,300
Total	1,883,662	1,401,848

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. CO. LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	2	Hailman & H, m	2
Bryan & Co, m	1	J W Porter, m	1
Brown & Co, m	1	Loomis & Co, m	1
J Wood, Sons & Co	2	Byers McC & Co, m	4
Jones & Loughlins o	23	Shoenberger, B & Co, o	4
Lewis B D & Co, m	1	Lindsay & McC, m	1
Spagg, Chalfant & Co, m	1	Lindsay & McCutcheon, m	3
Total			50

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Hailman & H, m	1	R Wester, m	1
Nimick & Co, m	1		
Total			14

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Shoenberger & Co, o	2	Coleman, R & Co, m	2
Wilson, Glass & Co, o	4	Byers & McCullough, o	1
McKnight & Co, o	1	J Painter & Sons, o	1
Bryan & Coughey, o	2	Zug & Co, m	2
Total			31

PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
J Moorhead, m	4	Carnagie K & Co, m	1
Graff B & Co, m	1		
Total			6

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
J Moorhead, m	3	Lewis, O & P, o	1
Lyon, Shorb & Co, m	1	Pittsburgh Iron & F Co, m	1
Total			6

ORE SHIPPED EAST.—Among the shipments of ore to this city last week by the Pittsburgh and Chicago Railroad, were twenty-nine cars from Mahoning county, Ohio, consigned to Baldwin Station, near Harrisburg, Pa.

PRODUCE IN STORE AND ARRIVING DAILY: Butter, Eggs, Lard, Bacon, Cheese, Apples, Potatoes, Onions, Canned Tomatoes, Cranberries, Feathers, Buckwheat Flour, Dried Apples, Dried Peaches, Peeled Peaches, Canned Peaches, Sacketboll Cranberries, Shaker Dried Corn, Clover Seed, Timothy Seed, Flax Seed, Apple Butter, Cranberries, Eastern Cranberries, Sweet Cider, Sorghum. HENRY REA, JR., Commission Merchant, 285 Liberty st., Pittsburgh.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

Russia	February 1	Liverpool
Idaho	February 1	Liverpool
Batavia	February 4	Liverpool
Columbia	February 4	Glasgow.
Tyrian	February 8	Liverpool.
Nevada	February 8	Liverpool.
Europa	February 11	Glasgow.
Colorado	February 15	Liverpool
Algeria	February 15	Liverpool
Samaria	February 16	Liverpool
Anglia	February 18	Glasgow.
Nevada	February 18	Liverpool.
Abyssinian	February 22	Liverpool
Wisconsin	February 22	Liverpool
Calabria	February 23	Liverpool.
Acadia	February 23	Glascow.
Australia	Februry 25	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, January 31, 1871.

River about 27 inches. Weather warm and raining since six o'clock this morning. There is a prospect for a big river.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.

Departed.

Elector	Bougher	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Belle	Flenniken	Geneva.
Exchange	McCallam	Nashville.

Monongahela six feet 6 inches, and stationary.

THE marks last evening indicated six feet six inches, and at a stand. The weather was warm for the season. The snow has pretty much disappeared. The coalboat men are getting ready for the expected rise. Trade on the landing was brisk.

This Day's Packets.

Geneva, U. S. mail packet, 8 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Cincinnati, Juniata, 4 P. M.
St. Louis, Kate Putnam, 4 P. M.

TWENTY-SEVEN inches water at Oil City—rising.

SIX feet water at Greensboro and stationary.

BUSINESS on the landing was brisk.

THE Monongahela river is clear of ice.

THE river was rising at Louisville yesterday.

THE ice in the Allegheny was expected to run out last night.

THE tow boat Rover and barges are announced for Cairo and St. Louis.

THE tow boat Collier and barges are loading for St. Louis.

THE packet Juniata, Capt. C. L. Brennan, will have dispatch for Cincinnati and way points,

THE Monongahela dredge boat was busily engaged yesterday in removing coal from sunken barges.

THE towboats Tiger and Jim Brown arrived yesterday.

TWENTY steamers were at the Cincinnati landing on Monday.

THE W. F. CURTISS is loading at Cincinnati for this port.

THE Lorena, Capt. Shuman, is loading at Cincinnati for New Orleans.

THE towboat John A. Wood passed Cairo on Sunday, en route for New Orleans.

THE Mollie Moore left Cairo on Sunday for New Orleans.

THE Belle Vernon, Captain Darragh, is coming up with 450 tons, principally sugar and molasses.

FLOUR was being shipped from Cairo to New Orleans at 40 cents per barrel on Friday.

THE Savannah and Silver Lake No. 4 will be due this day.

CAPT. L. THOMPSON has sold one-fourth of the W. F. Curtis to Levi Barber, of Harmer, O., for $2,000.

THE towboat Viola has been sold by the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad to W. W. Little & Co., of Portsmouth, O., for $4,000.

A BIG LOAD.—The St. Louis *Republican* says the Boaz sunk a coal boat in the canal containing 200,000 bushels of coal. Pretty steep that.

THERE are two mountain steamers at the landing, commanded by two brothers. Their last name is Coulson.

THE towboats Mary Alice and Dick Fulton No. 3 collided near Memphis. The former lost her wheel and was towed to Memphis for repairs.

CAPT. JOHNSON'S towboat Stella, left Pomeroy on Monday for this port with thirteen crafts. Captain Johnson will have a tow ready on her arrival.

THE steamer Exchange, Capt McCallam, left last evening for Nashville with a good trip. Pilots, Capt. James Hamilton and C. C. Cable.

THE U. S. mail packets on the Slackwater leave daily at 8 A. M., and 4:30 P. M. These boats, all sidewheelers, built expressly for the trade, and are in charge of experienced and attentive officers.

BOAT SUNK.—A loaded nut coal boat belonging to James Linn, Esq., of McKeesport, sank on Monday night at Green Springs, below Lock No. 2. We could not ascertain the cause of its sinking.

THE packet St. Charles, Capt. C. A. Dravo, was announced to leave Cincinnati for this port on Tuesday. She will leave here, her regular day, at 4 P. M.

THE splendid side wheel packet Juniata, Capt. C. S. Brennan, takes her departure for Cincinnati and way points this day. The Juniata is an A No. 1 boat in every respect, and is very popular with passengers and shippers.

STEAMER SOLD.—M. J. Ryan, M. S. and Wm. G. Mepham have sold the Minnie to the Merchants', St. Louis, Arkansas and White River Packet Company for $9,000. Captain T. B. Johnson has taken command of her, and she will leave here for St. Louis this week.

THE fine steamer Kate Putnam, Capt. E. Evans, takes her departure this day for Cairo and St. Louis. This boat has the best of accommodations, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. Mr. Harbison who presides in the office, will see that passengers have the best of attention.

A CAIRO dispatch says: The Hercules and J. H. Bigley have coal. The Bigley took the Alps' tow and the Alps returned. James Hudson, whose home and family are in New Albany, is missing from the steamer J. H. Bigley and is supposed to be drowned. He was seen when the boat left Paducah, but not since.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* says: About noon on last Thursday, a man on the towboat Niagara fell in the river some three hundred yards above Letart Falls and was drowned. He floated for some time calling for help. His body has not been found. He is said to have got on the boat at Racine, to work as a hand, and the officers had not yet learned his name.

THE hull of the Stonewall, which steamer was burned last fall a year ago, and about 200 lives lost, has been converted into a wharfboat at St. Louis. The watchman on the wharfboat declares emphatically that he receives periodical visits after night from the ghost of the mate of the Stonewall. These visits have been at intervals for two months past. The St. Louis *Times* has over a column "sensation" about it.

CAPTAIN G. W. EBERT, of the steamer Mollie Ebert, has been steamboating thirty years, and has been actively engaged in the business every year during that time. He never met with but one accident. That was when he sunk the Fairmount above Brandenburg, Ky., about eighteen years ago. He run her on the bank, and when the river left her high and dry, he burnt her, gathered up all the iron, nails, spikes, rivets, chains, etc., and took it to Louisville and sold it.

THE Paducah *Kentuckian* says: "The case of the Commonwealth vs. Read, indicted for stealing $3,000 or $4,000 from the wreck of the Rapidan No. 1, which has occupied the attention of the Circuit Court for ten days, was closed by an able, concise and logical argument of three and a half hours' length, by Col. L. D. Husbands, for the prosecution. At the close of Col. Husbands' speech the court adjourned for dinner, after which the jury retired, and at the end of fifteen minutes returned with a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to three years and nine months in the penitentiary. Read was ably defended by Gov. King, Major Harris and Major Bidwell.

KEOKUK PACKET LINE APPOINTMENTS.—From Capt. Napoleon Mulliken, Secretary of the Keokuk Packet Company, we learn of the following list of officers appointed to the boats of that line for the coming season: Steamer Rob Roy—R. S. Lee, commander, George Walton and Wm. Frickle, clerks. Steamer Andy Johnson—D. Asbury commander, L. W. H. Wright and James Elton clerks. Steamer J. H. Johnson—Sam. Gray commander, E. B. Moorehouse and Wm. Rector clerks. Steamer Bayard—Howard master, Joe Mackey and Geo. Derickson clerks. The balance of the appointments have not yet been made.

MONDAY'S Cincinnati *Gazette* on the situation says: In consequence of the large accumulation of freight on the wharf, from discharging steamers, and the danger to be apprehended from a rising river, drays and transfer wagons were busy all day, yesterday, hauling. It was a difficult and slow process, as the wharf is so slippery that neither man nor beast could gain a certain foothold, so much freight for upper ports has accumulated that at least two of the steamers here awaiting a chance to load for New Orleans will, instead, load for Pittsburgh. They ask $1 per barrel on molasses, and 15 cents per cwt. on sugar. The United States Mail Line steamers have nearly 1,000 tons to reship.

NASHVILLE.—The *American* says: The Umpire, Burksville, Ella Hughes, Tobe Hurt and Eddyville, constitute the Upper Cumberland fleet for the present season, and the respective owners have formed a combination by which a uniform tariff of charges will be enforced. The representatives of these boats also agreed to be governed by a superintendent who will be chosen at a future meeting. One out of the above mentioned boats will leave for the head of the river every week. Hamlin's Wizard Oil wagon, that Lord Palmerston didn't get for the Lawrence, was shipped on the Nashville. The Lawrence departed with a good trip "in sight." Captain William Strong was one of the Lawrence's passengers. Colonel A. J. Shemwell, his old friend, was also registered for a voyage to Dover.

THE St. Louis *Republican* of Sunday says: A negro deck hand from the McGill, whose home is in Missouri, only a short distance from Cairo, returned home a day or two ago, and reports that he saved himself by floating ashore on a cotton bale, and saw many skiffs in the river picking up floating freight, and paying no attention to cries for help from drowning persons perishing with cold in the river. After he reached shore, three men in a skiff towed a huge trunk to within ten feet of the bank, where it ran aground. They ordered him to wade in and pull it ashore, threatening his life in case of refusal. He pulled it out for them, when they told him to "make himself scarce," or else "there would be one more nigger lost by the burning of the McGill."

SATURDAY'S St. Louis *Republican* says: There are seven boats at present on the Marine Railway docks at Carondelet, as follows: Harry Johnson, Muscatine, New Boston, Grand Tower, Ben Accord, Tiber and Schuyler. The Rubicon will take out 500 tons for Vicksburg this morning, and leave drawing 5½ feet. On Friday night Deputy Saver, of the United States Marshal's office, seized the steamboat Tiber at Carondelet docks in order to satisfy a judgment given by the United States District Court in Admiralty, in favor of John Long, who was employed as an engineer on the steamboat in 1866, and brought the suit to recover his salary for one month with interest. The amount of the judgment is about fifty dollars.

CAPT. THOS. W. REA is now in the city attending to the interest of his new pet steamer Lady Lee, intended for a St. Louis and Red river packet. The following is a list of boats built and purchased in Pittsburgh by Capt. Rea, and the Company he is connected with:

Benton, new, purchased	$ 40,000
Deer Lodge, built	53,000
Success, purchased	16,000
Silver Bow, built	46,000
Jefferson, built	23,000
Carrie Converse and barges, built	32,000
R. A. Lockland, purchased	25,000
Oceanus, purchased	40,000
Lady Lee, now building	40,000
Total	$320,000

Capt. Rea is just the kind of a man that can get a good job done, for the reason that he always knows what he wants and is willing to pay for the same. The Lady Lee is ready for launching, and will be at the landing during the present week.

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Per Pennsylvania Railroad.

Frazer & Bro., 134 box tin, 40 bdls c hoods, 8 box h ware. John Dunlap, 266 box tin, 2 casks zinc, 30 pigs tin. S. H. Baird, 53 kegs soda, 1 box tobacco, 2 bbls prunes. B. S. Fahnestock & Co, 25 pkgs drugs. R E Selling & Co, 25 boxes tin, 10 pkgs drugs. Schwartz, H 11 pkgs drugs. Can McCandless, 4 box dry goods. D. Greg & Co, 5 box dry goods. Harrison F. E. 9 pkgs drugs. W Haslage, 57 bags coffee, 1 box tea. T. C. Cubera & Bro, 13 box tea. J. H. Lippincott & Co, 26 box groceries, 6 bags coffee. G W McClure, 19 pkgs gro. Miller P B, 7 casks crucibles. M Munhall & Co, 21 casks wine, 1 bbl pickles. Anderson, Wood & Co, 9 casks crucibles. Arbuckles & Co, 102 bxs soap. Evans, D & G, 6 coils rope. Jones & Laughlin, 15 bxs raisens, 4 bbls sugar. W W Knox, 1 bag beans. Lyons S .. Co, 1 coil wire rope, 1 bx iron. Wm Miller & Co, 1 bbl sugar, 16 bags coffee. McElroy D & Co, 1 bx dry goods. E Shilds, 12 do do. Wrtt, Long & Co, 30 bxs cheese. G H Anderson, 1 bx leather. G W Bitner 8 bxs iron nuts. Bruggiman & O'Brien, 5 bbls m meat. A Bradley & Co, 19 pkgs h ware. W Cooper & Co, 5 bxs tea. T D Casey, 7 bbls wine. Dunlevy & Bro, 6 bbls molasses. J S Dilworth & Co, 30 bbls sugar. H Dallmeyer, 5 bales leaf tobacco. Excelsior Flint Glass Company, 25 pigs lead. J Fetzer & Bro, 2 bxs tea. Frazer & Bro, 5 casks b powder. Fulton B & Co, 21 coils rope. W France, 1 bx gro. C G Hussey & Co, 47 bbls plunbago. H M Henderson & Bro, 5 bbls plaster. W P Hunker & Co, 5 bags nuts. Johnston & Co, 50 bags coffee. A Kirkpatrick & Co, 1 hhd sugar. W H Kirkpatrick & Co, 15 kegs soda. Keystone Bridge Co, 2 bbls paints. G A Kelly & Co, 3 bxs drugs. Lewis B D & Co, 1 roll leather belting. McNish & B, 1 bx mach'y. McCandless J W 1 bx d g. E & C Magin 1 hhd sugar. J & A Deitz, 1 bx cassia. Rihm & Weiler, 2 bxs d cheese. W & D Rhinehart, 2 bbls drugs. Rinehart & S, 3 bxs groceries. J P Smith, Son & Co, bxs mdge. Singer N & Co, 11 bars iron, 4 bxs crucibles. Schmidt & F, 1 cask brandy. Strickler & M, 6 bxs tea. W J Steel & Bro, 11 bxs and 5 bbls f oysters. J F Sabita, 9 bdls b chairs, 1 bale cane seats. Vangorder & S, 8 bxs f oysters. G Wainhoff, 7 bxs tea. J Wilson & Son, 25 kegs soda. Voigt, McGraw & Co, 10 bbls eggs. A C Whitehead, 1 bbl bot liquor, 1 bx groceries. Wilson & G, 1 bbl oil. Wolf, H & Co, 1 bx tea. W Welsh & Co, 3 bales bags. Reese, G & Co, 7 casks crac. Reymer & Bro, 1 bx confectionery, 1 bx citron, 82 bxs soda. 5 sacks nuts, 2 casks prunes, 10 bags do, 5 kegs prunes. Haworth & D, 15 bbls sugar, 70 kegs and 2 bxs soda, 4 pkgs soap. D Hawoth, 15 bxs common soap, 6 bxs groceries, 2 bbls pickles. C T Lawer, 8 bxs mdse. C Johnson & Son, 13 casks soda ash. Lorenz & Wightman, 1 cask soda ash. J Porterfield & Co, 5 bxs groceries. C Reed, 8 bxs f oysters.

ALLEGHENY.

C Wettach, 1 box prunes, 1 box groceries. A Wettack, 1 keg dried herring, 1 box dried cheese. J A Herman, 10 rolls leather. Kremple T & Co, 2 boxes r marble. A W Erwin & Co, 2 boxes mdse. Becker R & Co, 2 boxes tin ware. S M Cummings, 2 bales mdse, 1 box hardware. A W Kreddle, 1 box drugs. H A Muckle, 1 box tinware. Boggs & Buhl, 1 box mdse. J Lockhart, 2 bags coffee. C Kerholzer, 1 box dry goods. H N Myers, 1 box dry goods. J Dean, 1 box tea. H Wagner, 3 boxes shoes. Moon & Bro, 3 bbls molasses. Workman & D, 3 corriages. A Theophilus, 1 box mdse. J F Nichols, 1 box mdse. C Zeis, 1 box shoes. F Beckert, 1 box tea. Walter & R, 1 box dry goods. J Caldwell, 1 bale dry goods. Rollins & Co, 1 bale mdse. S M Becker, 1 bale yarn. H P Schwartz & Co, 1 cask p ash, 10 kgs speller, 3 bxs drugs. W Waechter, 3 bxs shoes. J Lautner, 1 bx hardware. J O Hanlin, 1 bag spice, 10 bxs groceries. Kennedy, C & Co, 3 bdls paper. J Kohen, 25 bxs tea. Billeter & S, 2 bxs hardware. F W Gerdes, 1 cask p ash. W Semple, 5 bales and 1 bx mdse. G Bevan, 1 hf bbl currants. R Stevenson & Co, 10 bxs tin. J Schwaum, 1 pkg and 1 bx tin. W H Wakefield, 1 bale mdse. J Bouhego, 2 bxs oil cloth. N Schneider, 1 box mdse. Rattleman & W, 2 do tea. L Kurheisen, 1 do hats. F Baxmeyer, 4 do tea. G Bridge, 1 do do. M & R Walsh, 5 do do. M Emwein, 1 bale dry goods. R Diedrick, 10 box wine. C Schroeder, 1 box wine. Mrs Ulrich, 1 half barrel wine. A Kennedy, 1 bbl pickles. E Weaver, 2 cases whips.

LOCAL.

Rachel Griffith, lot household goods. W McCullough & Co, 2 half barrels empty, and 10 kegs. W McCullough, Smith & Co, 80 sacks rags. W H Kirkpatrick, 1 keg and 1 bbl butter. James Callen, lot household goods. Watt Lang & Co, 1 bx groceries. James H Parker, 1 cask bacon. S S Marvin, 4 kegs butter. E Gleason, 1 cask, 1 bale drugs. H Sutmeyer & Bro, 1 box d goods. T R Brown, 2 bxs shoes. Whiston & A, 4 pkgs paint, 1 bbl tar. M J Arnold 1 box mdse. C H Siggebruck, 1 bx mdse. Spencer, Jones & Co, 1 box mdse. A Oitleib, 2 bxs iron nuts. Schleiner, Son & Co, 3 bbls fish, 5 pkgs groceries. J C O'Donnell, 20 bxs c fruit. R & W F C Miller, 3 pkgs groceries. B F Lauer, 8 bxs d goods.

THROUGH FREIGHT RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK.

Alex King, 4 casks soda ash. Harris & Ewing, 3 casks of soda. Kleber & Bro, 1 piano. Armstrong Bros & Co, 90 bales c wood. Arbuckles & Co, 105 bbls sugar, 10 do currants, 10 pkgs groceries. Dilworth, Harper & Co, 15 bbls sugar. First National Bank, 2 bxs iron. R W Jenkinson, Johnson & Colvin, 20 bbls sirup. M W Sackett & Co, 13 crates crockery. W France, 1 cask prunes. Haworth & Duhurst, 3 bbds sugar. Carter Bros & Co, 2 kegs lead, 2 bales groceries. Wm Carr, 8 pkgs mdse. Reymer & Bro, 25 bbls currants. Campbell, Jones & Co, 1 cask soda ash. T C Jenkins & Bro, 30 bags coffee. J Porterfield & Co, 10 bbls sirup.

Per Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. R.

Jas B Lyon, 1 car fire brick. Superior Lumber Co, 2,000 fire brick. Lankany & Son, 50 bxs c pins. W Cooper & Co, 10 bxs soap. C O Perrine & Co, 1 bbl honey, 1 bx do. Smith & Co, 2 bbls flour. C P Marble Son, 9 bales p stock. C O Rowe, 1 switch board, 3 bxs instruments. M W Sackett & Co, 2 bbls. Wallace, C & Co, 2 do. Carter Bros & Co, 5 chests tea. R L Fahnestock & Co, 5 bbls alcohol. Reymer & Bros, 20 bxs farina. J Connor, 10 bdls b haddles. R E Sellers & Co, 1 bbl gin. Rinehart & S, 25 cases b powders. S H Bain, 6 cases do. Geo W McClure, 1 bbl do. Stewart & B, 1 bx. F Sellers & Co, 17 tcs grease. C O Perrine & Co, 1 cart, 1 bdl harness. Frazier, M & Co, 5 bales bagging. S Hamilton, 1 case stool irons, 1 bx stool tops. Voigt, Mahood & Co, 25 bbls b flour. Allen Kirkpatrick & Co, 13 bags timothy seed. S McCrickett & Co, 10 bbls spirits, 5 bbls gin. J P Hanna & Co, 10 bxs bellies. J W Morrow, 1 bx wood. Mary Morrow, 1 bx mdse. Austin & co, 28 bales tabacco; Rockersgill &co, 2 bxs; J P Hammond & son 100 hides; Fred Tulbison, 2 sausage mills, etc; J Seebert, 1 bx bitters; Kramer, B & co, 5 bbls crkrs; Miller & H 1 case mdse; Weaver, 2 cars corn; J D Lang, 1 car coal; Carter, B & co, 8 bbls rye flour; Jas McKay, 1 bbl whisky; B L Fahnestock & co, 1 pkg drugs; T C Jenkins & bro, 100 bbls flour; Carter, McG & co, 24 bbls molasses; Knox & Orr, 71 do; Watt, Lang & co, 16 do; Henry Rea jr, 2 bbls butter; McNish & co, 2 pcs casting; Godfrey & C, 20 bdls paper; Dalzell & T, 100 tcs hams.

ALLEGHENY STATION.

M R Townsend, 8 casks rivets, 10 kegs do. G F Comley, 2 bbls meal. C Davis, 3 cases c pots. Brinneman & R, 10 bbls apples. M B Suydam, 188 sacks f seed. Beymer, Bauman & Co, 15 sacks kegs. J Kohnn, 2 bbls beans. Wm Sidden, 2 bbls crks. Spang, C & Co, 1 car f brick. S Dayer, 15 bags b w flour. Geo Stewart, 75 sacks b w flour. O M Harper, 2 cars cotton. J M Hemphill, 1 car staves. R Knox & Son, 100 bbls flour.

Per Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis R.R.

J Painter & Son, 1 car staves. Wm Hastings, 5 cars staves. Burke & Wood, 1 car staves. Henry Pea, Jr, 133 sks oats, 38 sks wheat. S Lindsay & Co, 25 bbls flour. Head & Metzgar, 2 bbls lard. Dilworth, H & Co, 32 bbls molasses, 50 bbls flour. Fred Childs, 68 sks barley. John Rans, 75 bbls flour, 100 sks flour. T C Jenkins, 400 sks flour. Adler, Rosenberg & Co, 5 tubs butter. Marshall, K & Co, 25 sks wheat, 2 cars bulk wheat. Dan'l Wallace, 25 bbls flour. W L Dennison, 20 bbls lime. Hitchcock & McC, 1,200 bush corn. W Welch & Co, 300 bush corn. O M Harper, 27 bales cotton. F Hide & Son, 9 bales cotton. S Evert & Co, 20 bxs candles. Watt Lang & Co, 25 bxs candles, 9 bbls molasses. F Sellers & Co, 10 tcs s c hams. Jas Dalzell & Son, 10 bbls lard oil. Carter, McGraw & Co, 43 bbls molasses. Wm McKee & Co, 2 cars bulk wheat. J W Bomgardner, 1 car corn. John M Dool, 22 bbls molasses. Dalzell & Townsend, 15 tcs lard. Jas McKay, 15 bbls whisky. S H Watson, 5 bbls whisky. Popp, Baker & Co, 7 bales d hides. Park Bro & Co, 1 car fire brick.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

W F Richardson & co, lumber. Pollard & P, 7 boxes w glass. W J Gilmore, 1 bbl varnish. B Payum, 3 rolls of leather, 2 sks scrap, 1 bbl do. S P Shriver 130½ bbls herring. Strickler & M, 1 case h ware. Johnson & C, 130½ bbls herring. Houck, Jamison & co, 90 bbls flour, 10 bbls apples. Lindsay, S & E, 8 bxs handles. Voigt, M & co, 1 sack d apples. B L Fahnestock, 3 boxes. J Porterfield, 10 bbls oatmeal, 1 do wheat. Jones & L, 12 boxes h ware. G W McClure, s ware. John Speer & co, 50 bbls oil. W H Graff & co, 8 bbls d apples. P Duff & Son, 2 bbls d apples. Houck, J & C, 100 bbls flour, 12 do do, 1 half bbl butter. Spencer, McKay & co, 250 bags barley. Graham & M, 187 sabks oats, 1 bdle sacks. Voigt M & co, 1 bbl butter. Hubbard & Aro, 1 car sand, 1 box handles. Marshall, K & co, 1 car grain, 134 sacks wheat. McElroy & co, 1 box brushes. J S Beitler, 1 lot h h goods.

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Wm Hoffman, 2 calves, 7 sheep. John Rupp, 1 calf, 2 d hogs. Geo Damberger, 2 calves. Kennedy & Bros, 15 sks wheat. John Hoffman, 10 calves, 2 cows. G N B Leech, W Kelly, J C O'Donnell, Bruggeman & O'B, C Seidenstriker, Schwartz, J D McLain, F Templeton, D Yongst, A W Rier, each lot butter, eggs, poultry, &c. Voigt, Mahood & Co, 1 bag t seed. Head & M, 8 bags flour. James Houach, lot bags. E G Ewer, 1 d hog. A V R R, 1 car slack. T C Jenkins & Bro, 1 bbl flour. S Ecles, 2 mules. W U Telegraph Company, 1 bbl pike poles, 1 bx hardware. P & A Telegraph Company, 5 coils wire, 2 bbls insulators, &c. Knox & Orr, 1 bbl syrup. Scott & Gisal, 72 bags wheat, 32 do rye, 38 do oats. Seibert & Berg, 5 rolls leather. Graham & S, 5 do do. J Hammett, 12 do do. G Anderson & Co, 1 car scrap iron. Lappe & Son, 15 g hides. Wm Seibert, 10 baskets potatoes. C Lee, 8 do apples. B Black, 4 hogs, 1 beef hide. Jos Gallagher, 3 d hogs. Wm Love, 31 sks potatoes. Adams & Knox, 117 sks wheat, 74 do oats. E Hezzleton, 1 cad tobacco. Scott & Gisal, 1 car grain. D McKein, 16 sks wheat.

Per Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

McCullough & Smith, 150 bdls paper. W H Howard & Co, 7 oil bbls. Johnson & Colvin, 1 box sundries. John Wilson & Co, 2 bbls and 9 boxes. W T Armstrong, 87 bdls sheet iron. C Schultz, 5 bbls, 5 hf and 3 qr bbls ale, 1 keg and 2 sks. C P Markle 145 bdls paper, 60 bdls printing paper. G W Anderson & Co, 32 rolls leather. Paine & Abbott, 1½ bbls oil.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Brownsville and Geneva.

PER UNITED STATES MAIL LINE—PER STEAMER CHIEFTAIN.—A S Carlisle, 200 bbls s brads. Godfrey & Clark, 18 bdls paper. R Stiner, 1 sleigh.

PER STEAMER ELECTOR.—A S Carlisle, 200 barrels s brads, 20 bales hay. J J Pettitt, 5 pkgs produce. Keel & Richart, 41 sks wheat, 91 do oats. A D Smith, 32 sacks wheat. S B Flood, 49 sks wheat. Wm McKee & Co, 79 sks wheat. H Childs, 1 bbl whisky. M Delang, 16 rolls leather. J H Smith, 132 sks oats, 8 bbls flour. M W Rankin, 1 box. H Harely, 30 sks potatoes, 7 bbls do. T S McCurdy, 88 sks barley. Wm Flacus, 15 sks s ropes, 1 bdl pelts. McBane & Anger, 44 sks wheat.

Geneva.

PER STEAMER BELLE.—Kiel & Richard, 109 sks oats. McKee & Co, 23 sks wheat. Russell & Thompson, 19 bbls flour. Owners, 70 bbls apples. McBane & Anger, 98 sks wheat. J. McKee, 1 sleigh.

HATS CAPS AND FURS.

HATS, CAPS,

AND

LADIES' FURS!

LEOPARD IN THE WINDOW.

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL,

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UPHOLSTERERS,

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LACE CURTAINS, REP, TERRY, DAMASK and SATIN CURTAINS. LAMBREQUINS, of Latest French Designs. WINDOW SHADES and CORNICES. SPRING MATTRESSES and MATTRESSES of all kinds on exhibition. Any one wishing a fine Spring Bed, we invite them to call and see our Upholstered Hinge Folding Spring Bed; no taking out to clean Bedstead. Manufacturers JONES' PATENT SLAT SPRING BOTTOM. BOLSTERS and PILLOWS, COMFORTS, BLANKETS, SHEETINGS, &c., &c. CARPETS and DRAPERIES cut and made to order.

E. EDMUNDSON & SON,
55 MARKET STREET.

WOMAN.

Females, owing to the peculiar and important relations which they sustain, their peculiar organization, and the offices they perform, are subject to many sufferings. Freedom from these contribute in no small degree to their happiness and welfare, for none can be happy who are ill. Not only so, but no one of these various female complaints can long be suffered to run on without involving the general health of the individual, and ere long producing permanent sickness and premature decline. Nor is it pleasant to consult a physician for the relief of these various delicate affections, and only upon the most urgent necessity will a true woman so far sacrifice her greatest charm as to do this. The sex will then thank us for placing in their hands simple specifics which will be found efficacious in relieving and curing almost every one of those troublesome complaints peculiar to the sex.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.—Hundreds suffer on in silence, and hundreds of others apply vainly to druggists and doctors, who either merely tantalize them with the hope of a cure or apply remedies which make them worse. I would not wish to assert anything that would do injustice to the afflicted, but I am obliged to say that although it may be produced from excessive exhaustion of the powers of life, by laborious employment, unwholesome air and food, profuse menstruation, the use of tea and coffee, and frequent child-birth, it is far oftener caused by direct irritation, applied to the mucous membrane of the vagina itself.

When reviewing the causes of these distressing complaints, it is most painful to contemplate the attendant evils consequent upon them. It is but simple justice to the subject to enumerate a few of the many additional causes which so largely affect the life, health, and happiness of woman in all classes of society, and which, consequently, affect more or less directly, the welfare of the entire human family. The mania that exists for precocious education and marriage, causes the years that nature designed for corporeal development to be wasted and perverted in the restraints of dress, the early confinement of school, and especially in the unhealthy excitement of the ball room. Thus, with the body half-clothed, and the mind unduly excited by pleasure, perverting in midnight revel the hours designed by nature for sleep and rest, the work of destruction is half accomplished.

In consequence of this early strain upon her system, unnecessary effort is required by the delicate votary to retain her situation in school at a later day, thus aggravating the evil. When one excitement is over, another in prospective keeps the mind morbidly sensitive to impression, while the now constant restraint of fashionable dress, absolutely forbidding the exercise indispensable to the attainment and retention of organic health and strength; the exposure to night air; the sudden change of temperature; the complete prostration produced by excessive dancing must, of necessity, produce their legitimate effect. At last, an early marriage caps the climax of misery, and the unfortunate one, hitherto so utterly regardless of the plain dictates and remonstrances of her delicate nature, becomes an unwilling subject of medical treatment. This is but a truthful picture of the experience of thousands of our young women.

Long before the ability to exercise the functions of the generative organs, they require an education of their peculiar nervous system, composed of what is called the tissue, which is, in common with the female breast and lips, evidently under the control of mental emotions and associations at an early period of life; and, as we shall subsequently see, those emotions, when excessive, lead, long before puberty, to habits which sap the very life of their victims ere nature has self-completed their development.

For Female Weakness and Debility, Whites or Leucorrhœa, Too Profuse Menstruation, Exhaustion, Too Long Continued Periods, for Prolapsus and Bearing Down, or Prolapsus Uteri, we offer the most perfect specific known: HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF BUCHU. Directions for use, diet and advice, accompany.

Females in every period of life, from infancy to extreme old age, will find it a remedy to aid nature in the discharge of its functions. Strength is the glory of manhood and womanhood. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron, infinitely safer, and more pleasant. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, having received the indorsement of the most prominent Physicians in the United States, is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and symptoms, from whatever cause originating: General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Imbecility, Determination of Blood to the Head, Confused Ideas, Hysteria, General Irritability, Restlessness and Sleeplessness at night, Absence of Muscular Efficiency, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Emaciation Low Spirits, Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation, Palpitation of the Heart, and, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system. To insure the genuine, cut this out. Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

PRICE: $1 25 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for $6 50, delivered to any address.

Describe Symptoms in all communications.

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NONE ARE GENUINE

Unless done up in Steel Engraved Wrapper, with Fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and Signed

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PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET CO.

LEAVES DAILY AT 8:00 A. M., 4:30 P. M.

For All Points on the Monongahela River.

STEAMER ELECTOR..........CAPT. DOYLE BOUGHER.
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STEAMER E. BENNETT..........CAPT. Z. W. CARMACK.

For further particulars, inquire on Wharfboat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.
No Freights will be received after 5½ o'clock.

A. S. CARLILE, Agent.

THE FLEET STEAMER

BELLE,

E. A. FLENNIKEN..........Commander.
J. W. SCOTT..........Clerk.

Independent Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet.

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On and after TUESDAY, January 24, will leave Pittsburgh every Tuesday and Thursday at 8 A. M., and on Saturday at 4 P. M. Returning, leave Geneva Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M.

Will carry Freight and Passengers to all points on the Monongahela river.

Freight received daily at all hours on Board, or at Wharfboat, foot of Grant street.

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For Wheeling, Marietta and Zanesville.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, 4 P. M.
Leaves Zanesville EVERY FRIDAY, 8 A. M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID Passenger Steamer

JULIA No. 2,

C. R. STULL..........Commander.

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For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to

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PORTSMOUTH PACKET.

For Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Ironton and Portsmouth.

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Leaves Portsmouth EVERY MONDAY, 10 A. M.

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W. H. KERR..........Commander.

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FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

CINCINNATI PACKETS.

CINCINNATI WEEKLY PACKET.

Leaves Pittsburgh THIS DAY—4 P. M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID Sidewheel Passenger Steamer

ST. CHARLES,

C. A. DRAVO..........Commander.
W. S. DRAVO..........Clerk.

Will leave as announced.

For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to
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FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

CINCINNATI WEEKLY PACKET.

Leaves EVERY THURSDAY—12 M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID Sidewheel Packet

JUNIATA,

C. L. BRENNAN..........Commander.

Will leave as announced.

For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to
JAMES COLLINS, or
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

ST. LOUIS.

For Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.

WEDNESDAY, February 1—4 P. M.

THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER

KATE PUTNAM,

E. EVANS..........Commander.
WM. HARBISON..........Clerk.

Will leave as announced above.

New Orleans Freight taken to reship.
For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD,
GEO. H. GHRIEST & CO., Agents.

For Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.

MONDAY, January 30.

THE POWERFUL TOWBOAT

COLLIER AND BARGES.

JAMES SHEDDEN..........Commander.
CHARLES MATTHEWS..........Clerk.

Will Leave as announced above.

For Freight apply on Board, or to
G. H. GHRIEST & CO., Agents.

GRAY'S IRON LINE.

Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.

WEDNESDAY, February 8.

THE POWERFUL TOWBOAT

ROVER AND BARGES,

(OF GRAY'S IRON LINE.)

THOMAS GREENLEE..........Commander.

Will leave as announced.

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BAILEY & CO.,

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French Bronzes,

Fine Watches,

Mantel Sets.

A Large Stock in all the Above Lines.

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MWF

WARNER'S

PILE REMEDY.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get it, for it will, with the first application, instantly afford complete relief, and a few following applications are only required to effect a permanent cure without any trouble or inconvenience in its use.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over thirty years standing. Price, One Dollar. For sale by druggists everywhere. MWF

RAILROADS:

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD—After DECEMBER 4, 1870, Trains arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Express	2:20 a m	Mail Train	1:00 a m
Southern Ex	4:20 a m	Fast Line	[illegible] a m
Mail Train	8:10 a m	Cincinnati Ex	[illegible] a m
*Cincinnati Ex	12:50 p m	Pittsburgh Ex	3:05 p m
Philadea. Ex	5:20 p m	*Pacific Ex	10:40 a m
Fast Line	8:00 p m	*Way Passenger	10:20 p m
LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Walls No. 1	6:30 a m	Walls No. 1	6:20 a m
Brinton Accom. No. 1	10:20 a m	Brinton Accom. No. 1	7:50 a m
Walls No. 2	11:51 a m	Walls No. 2	8:50 a m
Walls No. 4	6:05 p m	Johnstown Ac	9:50 a m
Johnstown Ac	4:05 p m	Walls No. 3	2:20 p m
Walls Accommo. No. 3	3:05 p m	Braddock's Ac. No. 1	7:15 p m
Walls No. 4	11:00 p m	Brinton No. 2	1:20 p m
Wilkinsburg Ac	8:50 p m	Walls Accommo. No. 4	5:50 p m
Braddock's Ac. No. 1	4:50 p m	Wilkinsburg Ac	10:00 p m

Pacific Express leaves daily except Monday. Cincinnati Express and Southern Express leave daily. All other Trains daily, Sunday excepted.

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:02 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 9:50 a. m. Returning leave Pittsburgh at 1:05 p. m., and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:25 p. m.

Sunday Brinton Accommodation leaves Pittsburgh at 8:50 p. m., and arrives at Brinton at 9:50 p. m.

For further particulars apply to

W. B. STOREY, Agent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any Risk for Bagge except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All baggage excepting that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after DECEMBER 18, 1870, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will leave from and arrive at the Federal street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows, (Allegheny Time):

Arrive.		Depart.	
Springdale No. 1	6:40 a m	Mail	7:00 a m
Freeport No. 1	8:20 a m	Freeport No. 1	9:20 a m
Express	10:20 a m	Claremont Ac	11:00 a m
Claremont Ac	12:50 a m	Express	2:45 p m
Freeport No. 2	3:40 p m	Springdale No. 1	3:10 p m
Mail	5:40 p m	Freeport No. 2	4:40 p m
Springdale No. 2	6:00 p m	Springdale No. 2	6:15 p m

The above Trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Freeport every Sunday at 8:10 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 12:50 P.M., and arrives at Freeport at 2:50 P. M.

Through Tickets to Butler and Hannahstown may be purchased at Walker's Stage Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny City.

For Further information apply to

JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.

Local Tickets to all important Stations on the main line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.
ROBT. NEILSON,
Superintendent, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

From DECEMBER 4th, 1870, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:48 a m	Fast Line	2:08 a m
Cle & Whg Mail	6:38 a m	Wheeling Ex	10:48 a m
Erie and Ygn Ex	7:13 a m	Pacific Ex	12:23 p m
Chicago Mail	7:23 a m	Chicago Mail	3:58 p m
Chicago Exp	11:08 a m	Cleveland Ex	4:13 p m
Clev and WhgEx	3:23 p m	Ch&St. Louis Ex	4:53 p m
Pacific Express	3:33 p m	Erie and Ygn Ex	5:43 p m
Wellsville Ex	4:38 p m	Clevand Whg Ex	6:58 p m
Erie Express	4:48 p m	Erie Ex	11:18 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac	8:38 a m	Leetsdale Ac	6:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac	10:23 a m	Beaver Falls Ac	8:08 a m
Leetsdale Ac	11:53 a m	Enon Ac	8:58 a m
New Castle Ac	2:13 p m	New Castle Ac	10:23 a m
Enon Ac	3:58 p m	Leetsdale Ac	12:43 p m
Leetsdale Ac	5:13 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	2:23 p m
Beaver Falls Ac	6:23 p m	Leetsdale Ac	4:33 p m
Leetsdale Ac	10:43 p m	Leetsdale Ac	7:33 p m
Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	1:13 p m	Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	9:58 a m

Chicago [illegible] Pacific [illegible] Fast Lin[illegible] Fast Lin[illegible] All other [illegible] cepted.

[illegible]

F. R. MYERS, [illegible]

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

On and after MONDAY, December 5, 1870, Three Through Trains Daily, (except Sunday,) will leave and arrive at Union Depot for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo and all points in the Oil Regions.

	Leaves.	Arrives.
Day Express	7:20 a m	9:00 p m
Night Express	8:10 p m	6:25 a m
Way Passenger	9:35 a m	
Mail Train		5:50 p m
Bradys Bend Accommod'n	3:05 p m	10:20 a m
Soda Works	6:10 p m	8:25 a m
1st Hulton	6:45 a m	6:35 a m
2d Hulton	4:40 p m	9:05 a m
3d Hulton	11:00 p m	[illegible]
Parnassus	11:40 a m	2:30 p m

Church Train to and from Hulton (Sundays) arrives at Pittsburgh at 10:10 A. M., and leaves at 1:00 P. M. Express Trains stop only at principal points. Accommodation Trains stop at all Stations.

Pullman's Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains, both ways, between Pittsburgh and Corry. Through Coaches on Day Express Trains between Pittsburgh and Brocton.

J. J. LAWRENCE, General Supt.
J. H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY, PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.

On and after SUNDAY, November 20, Trains will depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, City Time:

DEPARTS.		ARRIVES.	
Fast Line	1:43 a m	Southern Ex	3:58 a m
Dennison Ac	[illegible] a m	McDonald Ac	8:03 a m
Pacific Express	11:03 a m	Steubenville Ac	9:58 a m
McDonald Ac	11:28 a m	Cincinnati Exp	12:28 p m
Southern Ex	3:28 p m	McDonald Ac	4:13 p m
Steubenville Ac	3:53 p m	Dennison Ac	6:13 p m
McDonald Ac	5:13 p m	Fast Line	7:38 p m
Sunday Ch train	12:58 p m	Sunday Ch Train	9:58 a m

The 11:03 a. m. Pacific Express will leave daily.
The 12:28 p. m. Cincinnati Express will arrive daily.
All other trains will run daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Chartiers Railroad will leave Mansfield on the arrival of Dennison Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 7:13 a. m., and Steubenville Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 3:53 p. m. Returning, will connect at Mansfield with Steubenville Accommodation, due in Pittsburgh at 9:58 a. m., and McDonald Accommodation due in Pittsburgh at 4:13 p. m.

W. L. O'BRIEN, General Ticket Agent,
Columbus, Ohio.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after SUNDAY, December 4, 1870, trains will arrive at and depart from Depot, corner of Grant and Water streets, Pittsburgh, as follows—city time:

Leave.		Arrive.	
Mail Train	6:50 a m	1st McKeesport Accommoda'n	6:40 a m
Way Passenger	9:15 a m	West Newton Ac	8:35 a m
1st McKeesport Accommodat'n	11:00 a m	Express Train	10:00 a m
Express Train	3:10 p m	2d McKeesport Accommoda'n	2:10 p m
West Newton Ac	4:30 p m	Way Passenger	3:50 p m
Braddocks Ac	5:30 p m	Mail Train	6:10 p m
2d McKeesport Accommodat'n	6:20 p m	Braddocks Ac	7:00 p m
3d McKeesport Accommoda'n	10:40 p m	3d McKeesport Accommoda'n	9:50 p m
West Newton Church Tr'n*	12:45 p m	West Newton Church Tr'n*	10:10 a m

*Sundays only. All other Trains daily except Sunday.

D. D. ANGELL,
Master of Transportation.

STEAMSHIPS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND [illegible]

[illegible]

CITY OF ANTWERP, CITY OF NEW YORK.
AND OTHERS.

Will sale from New York as above, taking Passengers at the following Reduced Rates:

First Cabin, payable in Gold		Steerage, payable in Currency.	
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$75 00	To Liverpool or Queenstown	$30 00
To London	80 00	To London	35 00
To Paris	90 00	To Paris	38 00

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York, or
WM. BINGHAM, SR.,
No. 143 Smithfield street, near Sixth ave., Pittsburgh.

Where plans of the Cabins may be seen and Berths secured. Send for Circular.

FOR SALE—

HULL AND CABIN.

The HULL, CABIN, HOG CHAINS and CAPSTAN of the Steamboat Victor No. 4. The Hull, Cabin, &c., will be suitable for a good Wharfboat, everything in good order. For further particulars inquire of Captain FRANK MARATTA or JAMES REES. tf

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AIKEN & CO.,

DEALERS IN

PEACH HILL ROOFING

SLATE,

And Tinned Slating Nails,

CORNER ELEVENTH and LIBERTY STS.,

(Opposite the Grain Elevator.)

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Orders for Roofing Solicited and Promptly Attended to.

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Is prepared to furnish a very superior article of Peach Bottom, Vermont and Blue Mountain

ROOFING SLATE

IN ANY QUANTITY.

From his Yards in Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Or direct from the Quarries at Quarry prices.

Special attention given to Laying Slate and Repairing Slate Roofs.

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THE

Twin City

SLATE COMPANY,

Are prepared to furnish to Builders or Slaters, the VERY DARK BLUE COLORED SUPERIOR

Roofing Slate,

From their own Quarries, located in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, at QUARRY PRICES.

Samples may be seen, and communications addressed to

E. L. GOODWIN, Agent.

J. N. SHALLENBERGER, President.

Office: BREWER'S BUILDING, DUQUESNE WAY, corner Eighth Street, Pittsburgh, Penna.

PITTSBURGH

NICKEL PLATING WORKS.

NO. 34 WATER STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Nickel is applied to ALL METALLIC ARTICLES. It is as hard as steel, requires very little cleaning, never rusts or changes color, has all the lustre and brilliancy of silver, is cheaper, and its durability is four or five times greater.

THE VERY LATEST.

A Grand Grab.

Straining at a Gnat and Swallowing a Camel.

The House Slaughters the Chorpenning Swindle, but Immediately Afterwards Allows Another of Mammoth Proportions to Slip through.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 31, 1871.

It is scarcely credible, but yet true, that after Mr. Dawes made such a damaging exposure of the loose ways of Congress yesterday, the House should have passed the same afternoon a measure quite as questionable as the one which provoked his censure, and involving millions of dollars where that involved only thousands. This was the passage of the Senate joint resolution for the relief of certain contractors for the construction of vessels of war and steam machinery, which was taken from the Speaker's table and got through under a suspension of the rules by 140 yeas to 52 nays. It provides that the claims for building vessels of war and steam machinery, referred to in the act for the relief of certain contractors for the construction of vessels of war and steam machinery, approved March 2, 1867, be referred to the Court of Claims, which is hereby vested with jurisdiction under said act, and whose duty it shall be to investigate and determine the claims of the several parties upon the principles and rules laid down in said act, except as hereinafter provided, and the finding of said court in the premises shall have the same force and effect as any judgment of said court, and no claim shall be considered by said court unless the same shall be presented within one year after the passage of this resolution; and so much of said act as provides against considering any allowance in favor of any such parties for the advance in the price of labor and material, unless such advance could not have been avoided by the exercise of ordinary prudence and diligence on the part of the contractor, is hereby repealed.

The facts in this case are as follows: Soon after the war fifty or more contractors for iron-clad vessels and steam machinery got through the Senate, after the adjournment of the House, a resolution asking the Navy Department to appoint a commission to examine into the increase of the costs of executing their contracts, and consequent loss to the contractors. This commission examined the subject and reported. On the basis of this report the Senate passed a bill paying all a uniform per centum of advance on contract prices, the total amount of which would be over one million dollars, which was referred in the House to the Committee on Claims. This committee refused the appropriation, on the ground that the Government ought not to set a precedent of reimbursing for the advance in prices, for every person doing business with the Government had suffered more or less from the same cause, and there would be no end of the demands on the Treasury. The Committee offered to favor an adjustment of all claims arising on account of changes in the plans of vessels or machinery not contemplated in the terms of contracts. To this the only objection made by applicants was that it would occasion delay; but they said it would result in giving them a larger amount than already awarded. By recommendation of the Committee an act authorizing the appointment of another commission of naval engineers, which should investigate and report the amount due on account of extra work required by the Government, was passed after a long struggle in Conference Committee. This was the act approved March 2, 1867, and expressly excluded all claims on account of advance in prices. Notwithstanding the contractors boasted that this course would give them larger amounts, it is significant that many of them presented no claim under the act, and that after a careful examination of all the claims presented, the Board reported the whole amount of the liability of this government at about $20,000, which was paid to whom it was awarded and the government took a receipt in full.

Then immediately the contractors organized a lobby to get these same claims, which a board of competent naval officers had adjudicated, or would have adjudicated if presented, referred to the Court of Claims, and Senator Drake presented a resolution for that purpose, which passed the Senate, and in the House, went to the committee on claims, which was adverse, and did not report before the end of the session. At next session an attempt was made to have this committee report the original bill to the same effect. During all these years a strong and persistent lobby has been kept in Washington at work to influence members of the Committee on Claims and members of the House. Their two failures to compass their object through the committee on claims deterred them from another attempt of the same kind, and they conceive the idea of getting it through without reference to that Committee. Another resolution was prepared and carried through the Senate, also by Senator Drake, and come to the Speaker's table in the House, where it remained until yesterday, when the lobby, having perfected its arrangements, it was taken up and passed without reference. The members of the Committee on Claims having twice defeated it, and the whole House knowing perfectly well the whole matter at issue, both by previous action on it and the efforts of a lobby four years old, thought they had done their duty, and if the House had a mind to deliberately override their repeated protest and pass the resolution without reference, it was useless to interpose; but the yeas and nays were demanded, so that the members might go on the record.

By what representations this matter was put before the House yesterday, is shown by the following extract from the *Globe*, premising, however, that while there are few claimants west, there are forty or fifty in the east:

Mr. Logan—I ask unanimous consent to have taken from the Speaker's table and passed at this time, Senate joint resolution number 92, for the relief of certain contracts for the reconstruction of vessels of war and steam machinery.

Mr. Randall—I object.

Mr. Logan—I ask that the joint resolution be read, and then I will make a brief statement in regard to it.

The joint resolution was read.

Mr. Logan—This is similar to the resolution which was before the House at the last session, and lacked but one vote of passing. It has passed the Senate twice and the House once. It only allows a few persons who have not already been relieved by Congress (one in Illinois, two in St. Louis, one in New York, one in Cincinnati, and perhaps some others,) to go before the Court of Claims and have their claims examined according to statute on the statute book, under which other persons have obtained relief.

Mr. Benjamin—Does this joint resolution include those parties who have been decided against in the Supreme Court?

Mr. Logan—No, it does not. These parties have never been before any court. One of them is a constituent of mine, who has been here for three years, and has spent everything he has in the world trying to get his claim examined. The Naval Committee of this House once reported in favor of these men.

Mr. Randall—Let this joint resolution go to the Committee of Claims and be examined. I want it examined by the Committee of this House.

Mr. Logan—The Committee of Claims have examined the claim, and they would so state now to the House if they had a chance.

Mr. Ward—I object to further debate.

The resolution is not identical with the two previous ones which came down to the House from the Senate. This one, which it was proposed to pass without reference, contains a clause repealing the prohibition of the act of 1867 against the consideration of claims for losses by advance in prices, and admits to a new hearing on that item those who have already settled with the Government, and the amount claimed will doubtless run up into the millions. Another important consideration is, that the Senator who for years has persistently engineered this business in the Senate is now Chief Justice of the Court of Claims.

FRANCE.

Postal Communication Between Paris and London Reopened.

LONDON, January 31.—Postal communication between London and Paris has been reopened. The Prussians are driving cattle into Paris to feed the inhabitants.

Bismarck has notified the British Foreign Office that the Dieppe line alone is available for the transportation of provisions for Paris, but that until sufficient supplies can be received, the Germans will share their stores with the citizens.

The execution of the terms for a conference between Favre and Bismarck proceeded yesterday without interruption.

As the French forces were again advancing south of the Loire the Prussians destroyed the bridge at Blois. This stopped the advance, and the French subsequently retreated southward. The Fourth Prussian reserves took two hundred prisoners at Pattevoue. General Manteuffel incloses the army of Bourbaki on the Swiss frontier. He overtook the retreating French west of Pontarlier and captured Chappay and Sombre Court, with 3,000 prisoners and six pieces of artillery.

Suicide of Another French General.

LONDON, January 31.—The *Echo du Nord* asserts that a General of the Army of Paris has committed suicide. No name is given.

Chanzy Informed of the Armistice.

LE MANS, January 31.—Prince Frederick Charles has communicated the stipulations of the armistice to General Chanzy, and asks whether he regards them as binding on him.

The Conference Again Postponed.

LONDON, January 31.—The reassembling of the Conference has been again postponed in consequence of the illness of Earl Granville.

An Appeal to the Germans.

NEW YORK, January 31.—The North German Consul General at this port has published an appeal to the Germans of this country for subscriptions to the German patriotic fund. He states that the European war during its latter period, has caused Germany more sacrifices than during the former; that a severe winter has increased the suffering of Germany, and that Germany has not only provided for her own wounded and a large number of French soldiers, but also supports about 350,000 French prisoners. The Liederkranz, the largest and wealthiest of German vocal societies, of this city, celebrated in an appropriate manner, at their club house, to-night, the capitulation of Paris and the approach of peace.

German Celebration in Erie, Pa.

ERIE, PA., January 31.—Fifty guns were fired by the Germans of this city this afternoon, in honor of the peace conquered by German arms on French soil. An enthusiastic mass meeting was also held this evening to commemorate the same event.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A San Francisco telegram of yesterday says: Hitherto the Japanese Government prohibited the raising of swine as impure, but recently decided that it is advisable to encourage the production of pork as an article of food, removed the prohibition and sent agents to California by the last steamer to buy a stock on Government account. The steamer for Yokahama to-morrow carries two hundred live hogs, the brig Perry Edwards five hundred and the ship St. Joseph two hundred more.

Every seat in the Globe theater, Boston, was sold for the Holland testimonial yesterday afternoon.

The suspended men in the construction bureau of the Charlestown Navy Yard will resume work to-day. The Ticonderoga will go into commission Saturday.

The United States steamer Tuscarora arrived at Portsmouth yesterday from the North Atlantic squadron. She brought the remains of the late Captain Napoleon B. Harrison, of the United States steamer Congress.

Dr. Gallentine has been found guilty of manslaughter for shooting Dr. Jones, at Cleveland, for improper intimacy with his wife.

A tank at the oil refinery of Hussey, Pierce & Co., at Cleveland, exploded yesterday morning, killing Parker Carey and damaging property to the amount of $3,000.

A bill has been submitted in the Missouri Legislature to consolidate the city and county of St. Louis; also, a bill for a constitutional Convention; also, for the relief of the Irish patriots.

At a fire at Painesville, Ohio, yesterday morning, property to the amount of $10,000 to $15,000 was destroyed; partially insured.

Abraham Donaldson committed suicide at Louisville yesterday.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., January 31.—Governor Randolph to-day signed the Newark police bill, which takes the force out of the hands of the Democratic Commission and returns it to the control of the Common Council, at present largely Republican. A bill passed the Senate to permit indicted persons to testify in their own behalf.

WASHINGTON.

THE INCOME TAX REPEAL IN THE HANDS OF A COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE.

A New Commissioner to Examine Claims—New National Bank Notes to be Issued, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 30, 1871.

The Senate Will Stand by Its Action on the Income Tax.

The Senate Finance Committee had up this morning the House resolution returning the Senate bill abolishing the income tax. The discussion on this subject was very animated. The entire Committee indorsed the action taken by the Senate, and were unanimous in asserting the right of the latter body to originate bills of this character. The discussion in open session afterwards on Mr. Scott's resolution, which he was instructed to report, showed that the majority of this body consider such legislation as entirely within the province of the Senate's Constitutional rights. Mr. Sherman stated that precedents for such legislation were so numerous as to render further argument unnecessary. The resolution appointing a Committee of Conference met with little opposition, and it is now thought that a harmonious understanding will be arrived at by a committee from both Houses without further discussion.

A New Claims Commission.

The House Committee on Claims is preparng a bill authorizing the appointment of a commission of three persons, to remain in office for two years, for the purpose of taking testimony and reporting the facts concerning all claims arising from the action of quartermasters and commissaries of the army during the war.

The National Bank Notes.

The Committee on Banking and Currency to-day directed a bill to be prepared, authorizing the issue of new National Bank notes of denominations of tens, twenties, fifties and one hundreds, to be printed in the Treasury Department, under the supervision of its officers. This work has heretofore been done by the New York Bank Note companies. It will require an appropriation of three or four hundred thousand dollars, but the Secretary of the Treasury and Comptroller of the Currency approve the measure. The bills will be printed from new plates.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

The House Judiciary Committee have before them a bill for regulating commerce between the several States. It is understood that a majority of the committee maintain that Congress has the right, on the general question of regulating commerce between States, to charter railroads and regulating transportation of passengers and merchandise. There is a section in the bill which prohibits a State from laying a tax on goods in transit which is not levied upon the same goods imported into or manufactured in the State.

NEW ORLEANS ON BRIDGES.

The people of New Orleans have instructed their representatives to vote against any bill that is intended to obstruct the channels of navigable streams, and to endeavor to induce Congress to repeal the General Bridge act of 1863, under which the Cincinnati and Newport Bridge Company claim to be constructing its bridge.

AN EXPENSIVE SUIT.

The government's expenses in prosecuting Butler of Tennessee will amount to nearly $10,000. One of the prosecuting witnesses confessed that the Pension Office paid her two hundred and fifty dollars to testify against the accused. A petition is being circulated among Congressmen asking for the removal of Van Aernam, Commissioner of Pensions.

INCOME TAX REPEAL.

General Pleasanton still says he has no doubt as to the passage of the bill abolishing the income tax by the House during the present week. A majority of the Ways and Means Committee are known to be in favor of abolishing the tax, and as soon as the full committtee can be got together, Mr. Hooper will be authorized to report a bill to the House having this object in view.

NO CHANGE IN THE WHISKY TAX.

It is believed that nothing will be done in Congress in relation to the whisky tax, unless some action is taken to simplify the export of whisky and highwines in bond. Under the present law, this branch of trade is almost prohibited, and something should be done to modify it, so as to give the export interest a more just showing. It is not likely that the present tax will be changed.

NEW BANK NOTES.

The House Banking committee have unanimously resolved to recommend $500,000 appropriation for furnishing new plates for the new National bank notes, all denominations above five dollars, the Government to print the last plate, as a safeguard against counterfeiting.

A NEW OFFICE.

The River Inspector proposed in the bill of Prosser of Tennessee is to receive $3,000 salary for taking charge of and supervising all improvements of Western rivers.

PENSION AGENTS

Now are paid a commission upon all sums disbursed up to a certain amount, and beyond that the percentage ceases. They average about $4,000 a year, and want to get the limitation removed, which would more than double the compensation of many of the agents. A delegation of them attempted to plead their claim before the Senate Committee on Pensions yesterday, but were given no hearing.

ORGANIZING THE NEXT CONGRESS.

Candidates have appeared as follows for organizing the next House: For Sergeant-at-Arms, General Stokes, now a member from Tennessee; General Herron, of Louisiana, and Mr. Ordway, the present incumbent, are mentioned. For Postmaster, the present officer, W. S. King, of Minnesota; Mr. Cyril Hawkins, of Ohio, and Henry Sherwood, of Michigan, are the candidates.

THE TREASURY

Gives notice that half notes, the other halves of which have been lost in the mails, will be redeemed on presentation at the Treasurer's office for half their fare value. Parts of notes are not redeemed in full, except where evidence is furnished of the total destruction of the missing portions.

NO MORE REPRESENTATIVES YET.

The House Judiciary Committee has decided to report against the bill allowing the following States additional representation: New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Texas, Wisconsin and Kansas, each two additional; Missouri, Michigan and Iowa, each three; Massachusetts, New York, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, California and Minnesota, each one.

DEPOSITS IN NATIONAL BANKS.

All deposits in National Banks, including collections from banks and individuals, except those to the credit of the United States Treasurer in the depositing banks, are subject to the same annual tax.

EXPORTATION OF SPIRITS IN BOND.

It is understood that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is in favor of the passage of an export law, allowing the exportation of all distilled spirits in bond, for the payment of tax on the same, to be shipped from the place of manufacture in bond to an export bonded warehouse at the port of entry, and from which it must be exported in six months, on the execution of an exportation bond, and on paying tax on the difference between the guage of spirits at the time of exportation from that shown by the original gauger, less such per cent. for loss in transportation as the Commissioner may allow. On proof of landing in a foreign country, or total destruction at sea, a drawback of twelve and a half cents per gallon will be allowed. In fact, a bill has been prepared already at the Internal Revenue office to this end, which will shortly find its way into the hands of the Committee of Ways and Means for introduction into the House at an early day.

NOT TRUE.

The report from the West of the recent assassination of Lewis Downing, chief of the Cherokees, is incorrect. He is now, and has been for several weeks, in Washington.

THE NATIONAL LABOR PARTY.

A pamphlet has been circulated setting forth the objects and purposes of the National Labor party. Delegates from all the States are to meet at Columbus, O., on the third Wednesday of October, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

CUBA.

The Bottom of the Insurrection Fallen Out—Everybody Seeking Terms.

HAVANA, January 31, *via* LAKE CITY.—Official dispatches announce the voluntary surrender on Saturday of the insurgent chief, Andres Dominiques, with four officers, seventy-two men armed with rifles, and sixteen families. The insurgent Captain, Santa Parez, with thirteen men, surrendered to Major Aragon. Reports from Nuevitas announce the surrender of the insurgent chief Pardimo, successor of Madrinol, and 119 men.

Special to the Herald.]

HAVANA, January 31.—The Captain General received yesterday a letter from Ed. Omachodo, Secretary of the Cuban House of Representatives, through his father, asking the clemency of the Government. Omachodo says that the House has dissolved and that the members are looking after their personal safety, each trying to care for himself. Don Miguel Guittertez, Vice President of the Cuban Republic, and his son, are on the road in the neighborhood of Guamayro. Tranquilina Valdeza, Member of the House of Representatives from Cinco Villas, is also flying.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 31, 1871.

COLFAX ON THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The *Independent* this week publishes an article by Vice President Colfax on the financial stitution of the country, in which he recommends that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to redeem in gold after March 1st, $40,000 of 5-20s, and that the National Banks be required to retain in the reserve fund their gold interest on Government bonds deposited in Washington as security for circulation, thus releasing a corresponding amount of greenbacks and preparing them to redeem their notes in specie.

THE BROOKLYN WOMAN KILLER.

There is much excitement in Brooklyn, Eastern District, in regard to the person who has a mania for stabbing women. Two hundred and fifty dollars is offered for his arrest. Twelve women are reported to the police as stabbed by him.

LIBEL SUIT.

John Percy has brought action for libel against the Brooklyn *Times*, claiming $50,000 damages for a paragraph to which he takes exception, it being one setting forth that he (Percy) had been thrown over a bar.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

THE LITTLE MIAMI.

CINCINNATI, January 31.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Little Miami Railroad Company to-day, the old Board of Directors were re-elected, with the exception of Henry E. Spencer, who was chosen instead of John Bacon, deceased.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI BEGINS ITS CHANGE OF GAUGE.

The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company yesterday began the work of reducing their road to a narrow gauge. This put an end, for years to come, to the realization of the grand scheme for a through broad gauge route between New York and St. Louis. The Atlantic and Great Western Company cannot incur the expense of laying another rail upon the Ohio and Mississippi track.

CRIME.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., January 31.—A brute named White was arrested at Middleville, Minn., on Sunday, for the violation of the person of his own daughter.

An experienced Baltimore detective, who visited Harrisburg last week, stated that he counted no less than fourteen pickpockets and cracksmen in that city in a walk from the depot to the Capitol. Why didn't he continue his investigation a little farther?

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, January 31.—Cattle—Receipts 162 cars, being the same number received the same day last week; market active at the opening but dull at the close; sales were made of 1,000 head as follows: 55 Kentucky steers averaging 1,234 lbs $7; 17 Ohio averaging 1,386 lbs $7 50; 47 Ohio's averaging 1,500 lbs $8; 15 Ohio's averaging 1,440 lbs $7 33; 89 Ohio's averaging 1,272 lbs $7 20; 16 Ohios averaging 1,100 lbs $6 37½; 79 Indiana averaging 1,246 lbs at $6 50; 69 averaging 1,286 lbs $7; 63 Illinois averaging 1,126 lbs $7; 50 averaging 1,201 lbs $7 15; 16 averaging 1,330 lbs at $7 87½; 8 averaging 1,307 lbs $6 60; 16 do averaging 1,100 lbs $6 75; 19 averaging 1,040 lbs $5 75; 83 averaging 1,260 lbs $6 80; 20 averaging 1,124 lbs $6 75; 20 Canada oxen averaging 1,607 lbs $5 83; 18 averaging 1,230 at $5 75. Sheep—Nothing doing. Hogs dull and a trifle lower; sales 162 head averaging 217 lbs, and 138, 163 and 169 averaging 185 lbs and 120 averaging 159 lbs $7 75; 159 averaging 145 lbs $7 50.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, January 31.—Cotton dull; low middlings 12½c; bulk meats 8¾, 11½@13½c. Lard 12¾c. Bacon—clear sides 13c; shoulders 10c; hams 13¾c; sugar cured hams 16¾c.

HARRISBURG.

The State Printing—Big Day's Work in the House—Pittsburghers in Town—Notaries Public Appointed.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.
HARRISBURG, PA., January 31, 1871.

THE STATE PRINTING.

The Joint Convention of the two Houses met this day, in pursuance to adjournment. Immediately upon Speaker Wallace taking the chair a motion prevailed to adjourn until this day two weeks, without a dissenting vote.

The action of the convention was the result of a mutual understanding, to the effect that a new law regulating the State printing would pass, the main feature of which will be a provision that all printing whatever shall be done by the State printer at contract price.

A BIG DAY'S WORK.

The House of Representatives did a large day's work. All the bills on the private calendar were adopted, except a few that were objected off. Mr. Taylor objected off the act requiring the Treasurer of Pittsburgh and Allegheny to collect the mercantile tax. Mr. Taylor's action is to enable the friends of the measure to amend the bill. Mr. White objected off his fee bill for the same reason. He also informs me that he is revising the bill, so as to avoid all objectionable features, particularly those relating to costs in criminal cases. He will have his bill completed to-night, and has invited the Allegheny county members to meet him to-morrow for consultation, and for the purpose of harmonizing any differences that may exist. It is hoped that he will be able to pass the bill, thus accomplishing the grand object he has in view in putting a stop to peculation and fraud, or at least a well established suspicion of these evils.

The following Pittsburghers are now here: Wm. McGee, County Commissioner, Charles Jeremy, John Megraw, Breading Dalzell, and Samuel Hastings, of the Allegheny Councils; James W. Murray, W. M. Lewis, Wm. Devlin, W. B. Clancy and Joseph Taylor, of Allegheny city, and J. F. Keeler.

NOTARIES PUBLIC APPOINTED.

Wentworth Wilson, George W. Rankin, C. C. Atkinson, for Pittsburgh; L. R. Lindsay, for Allegheny City; Charles Bernham and Martin Stark, for Erie.

PITT.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 31, 1871.

SENATE.

In the Senate, the appointment of a Committee of Conference on the bill repealing the income tax was debated for some time, Mr. SCOTT contending that the action of the Senate was constitutional. He was supported by Mr. Sherman. Mr. SAULSBURY spoke when the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the bill be returned to the House of Representatives, and that the Senate ask a conference on the question at issue.

Messrs. Scott, Conkling and Casserly were appointed as a Committee of Conference on the part of the Senate.

Mr. POMEROY offered a resolution commending the suffering people of France to the sympathies of the American people, which was laid over; also a resolution recommending that the President afford transportation for supplies donated.

Mr. EDMUNDS introduced a resolution to provide for further registration of votes and preserve the purity of elections.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM, a bill to establish ocean mail steamships.

Mr. SHERMAN of the Finance Committee reported as amended by the House, the bill amending the act of June 20th, 1868, so as to allow the same drawbacks on internal duties on brandy and other distilled spirits exported to foreign countries as are allowed on rum and alcohol. The amendment provides that no claim for drawback shall be allowed on said articles exported prior to the passage of the act.

The Georgia Senatorial question was then taken up and debated till the hour of adjournment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was engaged on the bill extending the bounty land act to the soldiers of the late war. The bill passed.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Papal Guarantees.

FLORENCE, January 31.—The debate in Parliament on Papal guarantees has closed. An explanation was made by the government that the responsibilities it proposed to assume towards the Pope were virtually the same as those adopted by the liberties of the church, and that the practical effect of this policy would be to exempt the Pope from subjection to any temporal authority.

Letter from Emperor William to the Pope.

ROME, January 30.—Herr Von Arnem, German Ambassador at Rome, has presented the Pope an autograph letter from Emperor William, thanking his Holiness for peace, counsels and expressing conciliatory views. No reference was made to the temporal power.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Room for Rent—John B. Jackson.
Bargains in Trimmings—Morganstern & Co.
Ten Dollars Reward—Jos. P. Haigh.
Carriages—C. West & Co.
Notice—Charles Davis.
Foreman Wanted—Manufacturer, Commercial office.
Annual Election—Knap Fort Pitt Foundry Co.
Green S. Hides for Sale—J. Hammett & Son.
Farms for Sale—W. B. Duff.
Boarding Wanted—S. W. K., this office.
Bookkeeper Wanted—Metal, Box B, Postoffice.
Union Avenue Residence at Auction—A. Leggate.
Printer's Cabinet Wanted—A. E., Commercial office.
Old Copper and Lead for Sale—J. P. Barritt.
Time Table—Western Division West Penna. Railroad.
Pittsburgh Opera House—Don Cæsar De Bazan.
Library Hall—Hon. William Parsons, February 3.
Academy of Music—The Pilgrim.
Orphans' Fair—Basement of St. Paul's Cathedral.
Scientific Lectures—Dr. Geo. F. Barker.
Trimble's Varieties Theater.
Library Hall—Wm. Mason Evans.
Opera House—Chapman Sisters.
Grand Charity Fair—Diamond, Allegheny.
Ærated Crackers—Marvin's.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dannals & Co.
Great Western Gun Works—J. H. Johnston.
Drugs—Simon Johnson.
India Ale—Joshua Rhodes.
Storeroom and Cellar for Rent—C. H. Love.
Residence for Sale—C. H. Love.
Rooms for Rent—Oliver McClintock & Co.
Cracker Meal—91 and 96 Liberty street.
Timber Land for Sale—W. N. Howard.
Trees, Trees—J. R. & A. Murdoch.
Home Stomach Bitters—E. J. Roberts.
Iron City College—Open Day and Evening.
Mortgages Wanted—Thos. K. Petty.
Wholesale House and New Penn Street Stores—Joseph Horne & Co.
Patent Friction Grease—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Burnett's Superior Extracts.
Upholsterers—E. Edmundson & Son.
Ready-Made Garments—Gray & Logan.
Sawed Locust Posts—Mellon Bros.
Table Damask—John S. Brown, 215 Church street, New York.

CITY MATTERS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.

Mr. Fechter's Second Night.

The Opera House was not as well filled last night as on the opening night, the weather being unfavorable. Possibly curiosity satisfied, and may be, also, a degree of disappointment on the part of some in Mr. Fechter, may have had its share in causing the audience to fall off. But those who for the latter cause failed to go the second night acted not wisely, for the most favorable opinion of Mr. Fechter formed from seeing him in the character of *Ruy Blas*, was even strengthened by his *Claude Melnotte*.

We need not say that the play of *The Lady of Lyons* is as "familiar as household words" to the play-going public. Nearly every tiro who has strutted on the stage has essayed to personate the character of *Claude Melnotte*. The same, it is true, may be said of the play of *Hamlet*; but unlike that play *The Lady of Lyons* is not a great creation, illustrating almost the entire range of philosophy, science and human passion; and one naturally infers that when an actor selects this play in which to appear he is either an actor of only ordinary powers—perhaps not even that—or an actor of such extraordinary powers as to be capable of making out of it something entirely new and altogether agreeable, if not really wonderful. There are artists who can make dishes of ordinary material that will astonish the animal appetite,—why not artists on the stage with genius to equally astonish the intellectual appetite? Mr. Fechter selects plays and parts best suited to display his remarkable powers, and *Claude Melnotte* appears to have been chosen by him as admirably adapted to the full exercise of his capabilities as lover and love-maker, a character of certain interest to nearly every one. The quality of intensity is peculiar to Mr. Fechter; and what is love if not intense! At least, from the heartiness of the applause, we fancy so thought the larger part of those who visited the Opera House last night. Fixing on the mind that he is a foreigner, speaking our language with a very perceptible foreign accent, and banishing this from the mind as a fault, it was not difficult to be pleased, even to enthusiasm, with Mr. Fechter's *Claude Melnotte*. The audience was far more prompt and hearty in manifesting its approbation than on the opening night, Mr. Fechter with Miss Leclerq being called before the curtain as many as three times. It was evident that what has been described as a defect in the gentleman was more easy to get over on the second than the first night; and it was not long before artist and audience were in hearty sympathy, which was kept up till the curtain fell. And in this remark Miss Leclerq should have equal share, for she fully divided the liberal applause.

Mr. Fechter in other cities has won favorable criticism by his rendering of this part, and it is probable that all whose good fortune it was to see him last night will recognize the justness of the criticism of the New York *Times* on Mr. Fechter's appearance as *Claude Melnotte* in the Fourteenth Street Theater, in that city, in aid of the Holland Testimonial, from which we quote as follows:

"In love, whatever some may feel, or fail to feel, all prefer Niagara to a puling rivulet. One drop of coldness or of limitation poisons the whole sweet cup. We see here the reason why so few actors satisfy in depicting this passion. They cannot, so to say, project their souls into the sublime groove. They cannot forget themselves enough to think solely of another. They may express hate, pity, despair, or revenge so as to meet and satisfy the average intelligent conception. But with love they fail. They are awkward, half-hearted, contracted, bound in by 'saucy doubts and fears.' Not so Mr. Fechter. His whole soul is thrown, all alive and panting, into the volcanic emotion his fervid imagination conceives. We feel that to such passion as his all things indeed must give way. We are sure that no earthly sacrifice would be too great to such a man, which should gain him possession of his idol. That idol is to him an angel, a source of all-comprehensible joy, an 'entire and perfect chrysolite.' He would barter everything, almost his soul itself, to win her. Thus in the scorn of obstacles, the disregard of obloquy, or even ridicule, the fusion of all forms and shapes of manifold desire or complex appetite into one overwhelming passion, we recognize something regal, or even God-like; a something that takes captive the imagination, while striking home to the soul a profound conviction of truth. All of Mr. Fechter's scenes with *Pauline* seem bathed and hung about in this roseate hue of exalted fancy. They are steeped in delicious poesy, the very Heaven of romance. Those who have heard of people loving the ground some people tread on, without realizing it, may see the idea enforced throughout Mr. Fechter's impersonation. His eyes are fastened to his mistress as though he would devour her. Her every movement is watched with worship, her lips are gazed at as if each word that fell from them would be garnished like the girl's in the fairy tale, with diamonds and pearls. Every turn of his person, every glance, every breath, betokens perennial love and adoration. They seem each and all mutely to say, as the enamored *Pythias* said to his *Calanthe*:

> "By the birth
> Of Venus when she rose from out the sea,
> And with her smile did fill the Grecian Isles
> With everlasting verdure, she was not
> Fresh from the soft creation of the wave
> More beautiful than thou!"

"Thus, Mr. Fechter gives us true acting, and he gives us true poetry. His performance is, we repeat, uneven. We have seen actors who made conventional 'points' better than he, who introduced better 'business' in parts, who delivered some passages more euphoniously, or others with more clean-cut emphasis. But in the portraiture of the master-passion, whether in the sober passages of its dalliance, or in the electric bursts of its climax, he is unequalled, and, so far as we know, unapproachable. The work may be fragmentary and open to criticism in particular details—but this is true of nearly all the noble art that genius has given us. It it the fashion of mediocrity to turn out what is coldly irreproachable and monotonously correct; but the flame of ecstacy can only be kindled by the sacred fire."

To-night Mr. Fechter will appear in the character of *Don Cæsar* in the play by that title.

List of Unmailable Letters, January 31, 1871.

Bogas Thoms, Rotella, Pa....3
Frazier George G., Clarington, Pa....3
Independent, Lawrenceburgh, Pa....3
Welty T. J., Ponca, N. Y....1

THE BUTLER BRANCH.—We publish elsewhere the time table of the Butler Branch of the West Pennsylvania Railroad, which went into effect on Monday. Trains leave the Intersection for Butler at 9 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; and leave Butler at 7 A. M. and 2:05 P. M.

THE SPECTROSCOPE.

Its Principle and its Application to Science and Every Day Affairs.

Our interest in the success of Dr. George H. Barker in his presentation of scientific truth in a form adapted to popular audiences, had given us some anxiety with reference to the effect the exceedingly unpromising weather and the execrable walking would have upon the attendance at the first lecture of his course last night. This feeling was instantly relieved, however, as we entered Library Hall and glanced at the large audience the lecturer was holding by the spell of an eloquent exposition of the laws of light, so far as bearing upon his immediate subject, and his masterly handling of his ingenious apparatus.

After a rapid but clear enunciation of the laws of refraction, exhibiting the phenomenon in a way that it was impossible not to understand, Dr. Barker proceeded to show and explain the phenomena of *dispersion*, this giving rise to the analysis of white light into its component colors. This introduced the prism and the image it casts, and brought him to his subject proper.

It is now about eleven years, said Dr. Barker, since Bunsen began his experiments upon the spectrum, to make it disclose the secrets with which light is charged. From them has grown up a department of research to which it is impossible to assign the limit of its range.

We are first to define two important words. To understand the spectroscope one must know what a spectrum is. A spectrum then, is the image thrown upon a screen by light passing through a prism. The phenomenon as presented by ordinary sunlight is familiar to you all. But sun-light is not the only kind of light which can pass through a prism. Colored light will also be transmitted and the image thus originated, however much differing from the beautifully variegated bands that we have so often seen behind the rain drop or the artificial prism, is called a spectrum. Vary the light and you vary the corresponding spectra.

The fact that white light does contain all the colors that exist and that there is no color except as it exists potentially in the light which falls upon the colored object and is reflected therefrom, was illustrated by a series of experiments so conclusive, striking and beautiful, that the audience could not restrain their applause. There was exhibited, for example, a disk of card board so colored as to represent the constituents of white light—a beam of light from a magnesium flame was thrown upon it, when it was by clock-work rapidly revolved. The result was the blending of the colors in a pale gray—almost a white. Brilliantly colored objects were shown first in the magnesium light—almost colorless, and immediately after in a light as powerful but wanting in the color of the objects presented, when these at once lost all color, turning in some instances white, in others black. Thus a red object lost all its redness in yellow light. The practical application of this fact in shopping was shown in the impossibility of distinguishing certain shades of worsted by the yellow tinted gas light our city gas works furnish us. In some silk shops the daylight is excluded from the salesroom, and magnesium light is substituted, the object being to render available the slightly blue tinge of the magnesium flame, which acts happily on certain shades of silk.

It was said, remarked Dr. Barker, that seven colors blend and make white light, but it was not said that *all* white light was thus actually compounded. White light can be made by the blending upon the retina of two colors. Such colors as combine to produce this effect are called *complementary* colors. Such colors are agreeable when shown in close proximity. Ladies dress in taste when consciously or unconsciously they yield their homage to this scientific law.

We have spoken of white and colored light. What makes them differ? Heat a solid. You first detect a red light, then another color blends with it, until, as the heat increases, all the colors enter the eye at once. In other words, you have reached a white heat. Carry the heat on until you have changed the solid into vapor, and heat that vapor until it in turn gives off light, and you have an original *colored* light. But the color may not be very decided, nor, if so, at all easily distinguished from other colored flames. To the spectroscope these flames are markedly distinct.

Dr. Barker's description of the instrument was beautifully clear. The slit, the prism and the telescope were shown and their uses explained. As it would be impossible to show the various phenomena of the spectroscope in the instrument itself, metals and other substances were vaporized in the fearful heat at his command in the carbon points in his lantern, and the light thus evolved was passed through a prism and dispersed upon the screen. The beautiful colors which characterized the various substances in hand were shown, and the individuality of these lines, as related to the corresponding incandescent vapors, were fully illustrated. White-hot solids or fluids give continuous spectra; hot gasses yield spectra in which the colors are concentrated in the characteristic bands or lines already referred to.

In speaking of the extreme delicacy of the spectroscope as a detector of the presence of elements, Dr. Barker stated that strontium declared itself upon the strength of one-millionth of a grain of its substance, calcium one-hundred-millionth, and sodium one-one-hundred-and-ninety-five-millionth of a grain!

Intense interest was manifested by the audience in the lecturer's explanation of the use he had seen made, in Troy, N. Y., of the spectroscope in the manufacture of steel, as also in the detection of fraudulent adulterations in commerce. He gave some chemico-spectroscopical advice upon the subject of caution in the selection of red wines, that, if heeded, would redound very largely to the cause of teetotalism. The audience did not fail to appreciate Dr. Barker's occasional humorous turns, though, to do him justice, his style throughout was that of a man anxious to communicate the largest amount of valuable instruction in the shortest possible time.

Dr. Barker announced that the lecture on Thursday evening was upon a subject, in some respects, more interesting than that of his present one, and the related one of Tuesday next. In a few eloquent words he spoke of the drift of the next lecture, as having to do with the relation of the Divine fountain head of all the streams of force, and of all these streams one to the other.

The large and intelligent audience dispersed with mutual congratulations that lectures of so high a class had at last been acclimated in our latitude.

Opening of the Working Women's Home.

Last evening was the occasion of the opening of the Boarding Home for Working Women, located at at 25 Union avenue, Allegheny, and over one hundred persons were present. The quartette of the choir of the First Presbyterian Church was present and furnished excellent music for the occasion, C. C. Mellor, Esq., presided at the organ. Interesting addresses were delivered by Revs. Garrette, Brooks, Scovel and Collier, stating the object of the Home, and were confident that it would meet with great success. At the conclusion of the exercises, the ladies and gentlemen present were shown through the building by the Managers, and expressed themselves as highly pleased with the condition of the house, and the taste displayed in the repairs made. The building is a three story brick, with two story back building. The dimensions are 25 by 92 feet. The first story contains a fine double parlor, dining room and kitchen. The second and third stories contain eight sleeping rooms. Each room is well furnished, the walls neatly papered, and the entire building repainted. Almost all the furniture and wall paper were donated by our principal business men.

The Home is now ready to receive boarders, and application may be made to Mrs. D. C. Clapp, 18 Union avenue, Miss M. A. Blackstone, 33 Anderson street, and Mrs. Thomas McFadden, Jr., 96 Federal street. The Home will afford every advantage to those who are admitted. A library of over one hundred books has been donated, to which the young women will have free access. An evening school will also be established, in which the English branches, German, music, &c., will be taught. We had prepared a full report of the exercises last evening, also giving the history and object of the Institution, but owing to the crowded state of our columns, it is unavoidably crowded out.

Good Templars' District Convention.

The Monongahela Valley District Convention of Good Templars met in Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Thirty-sixth and Butler streets, at two o'clock yesterday, Brother P. S. Newmyer, W. C. T., in the chair.

A very large number of delegates were present, thirty-five lodges being represented, with an aggregate of two hundred delegates. At least ten more lodges will yet be heard from. This is the eighth session of the Convention, and bids fair to be the largest and most interesting of any yet held.

The discussion of resolutions will take place to-day. The "Third Party" question will be one of the most important topics for discussion, and will be brought before the Convention to-day. It has quite a number of very earnest advocates.

Hon. S. B. Chase, G. W. C. T. of Pennsylvania; Mrs. H. N. K. Goff, of Philadelphia, and A. Bostwick, of Beaver county, were among the visitors present.

A public meeting was held last evening in the M. E. Church, at 7½ o'clock.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—A good audience was present here last night, and the performance of the Chapman Sisters and their troupe was fully enjoyed. To-night the burlesque of the "Sleeping Beauty," the farce of "Young America," and the usual olio will be given. No matinee will be given this afternoon, as the stage is required for a rehearsal of "Little Jack Shepherd."

VARIETIES.—A new bill is announced at this house for to-night, in which all the company will participate.

THE PILGRIM.—There will be a matinee exhibition of the Pilgrim's Progress this afternoon at 2:30. The proceeds of the evening's entertainment are to be given to Simpson chapel.

NILSSON'S CRITICS.—It is a fact, that by the many notices that preceded the appearance of this artist's appearance in this country, published as extracts from foreign papers, the great desire of the people of this country to see and hear her sing was increased. So it is with the Singer Sewing Machine, in every respect; where seen or used it takes precedence over all others. Straw & Morton, 20 Sixth street, will be happy to explain the Singer's merits, if you will call.

JUDGE HAMPTON delivered an opinion in the case of Staley vs. Porter, which was argued about six weeks since. This was an action in ejectment for property in Pine township, worth fifty dollars. The Court dismissed the case for want of jurisdiction, but it was restored to its place on the list, Judge H. holding that the Court had jurisdiction in cases where the land in question is worth less than $100, but not where a sum of money less than that amount is involved.

"A CHANGE OF SCENE" is often recommended for persons affected with melancholy. In many houses Enoch Morgan's Sons Sapolio would change the scene sufficiently to make many now miserable men happy.

The Lungs and the Life.

The importance of the lungs to the health of the human body are too well known to need much discoursing about. Every man knows when he gets a cough that unless it is cured it will fasten on the lungs and destroy life. What thousands of coughs and incipient consumptions could be cured by a timely resort to DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE, which not only heals the ulcers in the lungs but at the same time purifies and enriches the blood, and opens the obstructions which hinders the free action of the lungs! No better medicine for coughs and consumption is made than that made by Dr. Keyser, of 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. If your druggist does not keep it send five dollars to Dr. Keyser, and he will send four bottles securely boxed, by express, with full directions how to use it. Price $1 50 per bottle.
MWS

China Ware, Just Received

A large stock, which is now open for inspection, will be sold at lower prices than any other house in this city. R. E. Breed & Co.'s China Palace, 100 Wood street.

To Let.

Store room, cellar and three rooms up stairs; No. 26 Fifth avenue; possession February 1st, 1871. Inquire of C. H. Love, 58 Fourth avenue. MWF

Italian and English Statuary,

Of the choicest subjects and in the most artistic style of finish, can be procured at R. E. Breed & Co.'s China Palace, 100 Wood street. Call in and see them.

For Sale.

Residence No. 155 South avenue, Allegheny, containing 10 rooms, furnished with gas throughout; hot and cold water in front and rear; bath room and water closets adjoining front bed room; wash house, carriage house, etc., on lot. Drainage under the entire property. Garden with fine shade trees in front and side yards.
Lot 30 by 150, to a paved street in the rear.
Street cars pass at the back door.
For terms, etc., inquire of C. Hanson Love, No. 58 Fourth avenue. MWF

Crockery and Earthenware,

Of every style, size and price, can be procured at low rates at R. E. Breed & Co.'s China Palace, 100 Wood street.

Burnett's Superior Extracts,

Lemon, Vanilla, &c., are universally known to be the purest, most delicious, cheapest and best. For sale by all grocers and druggists. W

Silver and Plated Ware.

The largest and most select assortment for table use, can be procured at reasonable rates, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s China Palace, 100 Wood street.

BUSINESS STATISTICS....1870.

The Trade in Iron, Coal, Petroleum, Grain, &c.

Total Receipts of Iron Ore, Pig Iron and Blooms—Receipts of Coal and Coke—The Receipts of Crude and Exports of Refined Oil—Receipts and Shipments of Grain, Produce, &c., &c.

Herewith we publish interesting and valuable statistics of the trade in iron, coal, petroleum, and grain, during the past year. The tables are in detail, and will be found sufficiently explicit to those interested in the respective trades. The general reader, however, who may not wish to peruse the figures, may be interested in a brief summary:

IRON.

During 1870, there were received 372,633 tons of iron ore, pig iron and blooms. The receipts of pig iron and blooms by the various railroads were as follows:

	Cars.
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago	13,076
Pennsylvania Railroad	7,301
Pittsburgh & Connellsville	622
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	5,961
Allegheny Valley	958
Total	27,918

	Tons.
Averaging ten tons to the car we have by rail	279,180
Deduct iron ore	24,930
	254,250
Receipts by river	97,000
Receipts by canal	21,383
Total	372,633

The increase of receipts by rail for 1870 over 1869, is 69,580 tons.

COAL AND COKE.

We have statistics of the coal trade of the Monongahela valley for six years past, which exhibits a steady and healthy growth in the business. The total receipts by slackwater alone, from 1865 to 1870, inclusive, were 270,754,000 bushels, or an average of 45,125,666 bushels per year. The receipts from this source in 1870 were 57,657,000 bushels, to which must be added 2,500,000 bushels from Saw Mill Run, and which does not pass over the slackwater. This will give a total of 60,157,000 bushels by river. The amounts received by rail were 22,122,625 bushels, making a grand total of 82,279,625.

The coke trade shows receipts by rail amounting to 11,594,000 bushels, which does not include amounts consumed in furnaces in the vicinity.

OIL.

The exports of refined oil east by rail, for the past six years, were as follows:

	Bbls.		Bbls.
1865	298,111	1869	596,475
1866	424,848	1870	811,158
1867	498,226		
1868	724,991	Total	3,353,809

The receipts of crude, during a period of twelve years, are given in detail, and aggregate 6,413,762 barrels.

Accompanying the figures is a carefully prepared table showing the weekly prices of crude and refined oil, for 1869, and 1870, which will be found useful to dealers.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

The total receipts of wheat, corn, rye, oats and barley, at the grain elevator, during the year 1870, foot up 437,373 bushels. The amount of grain transferred from the elevator during the year was 2,126,415 bushels.

The receipts of produce are given for each month in 1869 and 1870, and the tables will be useful for reference and comparison.

RAW IRON TRADE OF 1870.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, January 31, 1871.

The raw iron trade of the past year has presented a marked contrast with previous years. Although the volume of business has exceeded that of last year, purchases generally have been confined strictly to the wants of consumers. This has, in a measure, at times, given the market an apparent dullness, which has not really existed, the difference being that heretofore our large consumers bought heavily and carried stock, while during the past year the reverse has been the case. In consequence of the general shrinkage in values, purchases were made principally for immediate use. It may be proper to remark that the iron credited to mill men does not fairly indicate the amount consumed, as the principal portion of the receipts are purchased after arrival.

Pig Iron, Bloom and Ore Receipts by Railroads in 1870.

Below we annex an abstract of the daily and monthly receipts of pig iron, blooms and ore, as published in the DAILY COMMERCIAL, giving the names of the consignees, received by the various railroads leading to the city, for the year ending December 31. It must be borne in mind that this includes none of the enormous quantity of iron brought by boats on either the Allegheny, Monongahela or Ohio rivers:

PER PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co.	6,375	J. Wood, Son & Co.	478
Bryan & Caughey	869	J. W. Porter	165
Brown & Co.	251	Loomis & Co.	82
John Moorhead	95	Byers, McC. & Co.	59
Robinson, Rea Co.	10	Lewis, O. & P.	58
Pittsb'gh, F. & Ir. Co.	194	Superior Mills	254
Hailman & H.	1,498	Everson, P. & Co.	181
Zug & Co.	597	Coleman, R. & Co.	445
Union Mills	420	Brady's Bend, I. W.	107
Reese, G. & D.	189	Totten & Co.	45
Lindsay & McC.	67	McKnight & Co.	49
Park Bros.	22	Spang, C. & Co.	23
Lewis, B. D. & Co.	88	Chess, Smyth & Co.	78
Shoenberger B. & Co.	31	Various	346
Total			13,076

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co.	1,138	Bryan & Caughey	853
John Moorhead	1,565	Lyon, Shorb & Co.	230
Josiah Reamer	896	J. W. Porter	1,016
Hailman & H.	471	R. Wister	350
Lloyd & Black	109	H. Critchlow	261
Moorhead & Co.	38	Brown & Co.	36
Jones & Laughlin	19	J. Wood, Son & Co.	25
Graff, Bennett & Co.	43	Totten & Co.	32
Spang, C. & Co.	46	Various	173
Total			7,301

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

From Jan. to Dec. 31.	Cars.	January to December 31.	Cars.
J. Moorhead	379	Lloyd & Black	59
Everson, P. & Co.	14	Lyon, Shorb & Co.	15
Bryan & Caughey	53	Laughlin & Co.	73
Various	20	Lewis, Oliver & P.	9
Total			622

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co.	869	Union Mills	398
Shoenberger, B. & Co.	1,865	McKnight, P. & Co.	355
Lloyd & Black	23	J. J. Reamer	30
Pittsburgh Iron and Forge Co.	58	John Moorhead	80
		Zug & Co.	129
Hussey, Wells & Co.	82	Hutchison, G. & Co.	31
Lewis, B. D. & Co.	40	Park Bros.	103
Reese, Graff & D.	211	J. W. Porter	23
Brady's B. I. W.	191	Wm. Smith	43
Loomis & Co.	30	Brown & Co.	101
Bryan & Co.	94	Chess & Co.	78
Coleman R. & Co.	118	Byers, McC. & Co.	52
Everson, P. & Co.	27	Lewis, O. & P.	75
Hailman & H.	22	Wm. Clarke & Co.	94
Jones & Laughlin	111	Dilworth, P. & Co.	39
Spang, C. & Co.	10	McKnight & Co.	276
Graff, B. & Co.	22	Various	179
Painter & Sons	102		
		Total	5,961

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co.	69	J. Painter & Sons	10
Lyon, Shorb & Co.	20	Jno. Moorhead	281
H. Woodsides	29	Brown & Co.	46
Union Mills	14	Reese, G. & D.	12
Byers, McC. & Co.	23	Lewis, O. & P.	20
Totten & Co.	16	Graff, B. & C.	17
Wm. Smith	88	Various	18
Jones & L.	11		
McKnight, P. & Co.	290	Total	958

Receipts of pig iron and blooms by the following railroads during the year ending December 31st, 1870; also, the aggregate for 1869 by rail:

	1869. Cars.	1870. Cars.
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad	10,497	13,076
Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad	2,838	5,961
Pennsylvania	5,626	7,301
Allegheny Valley	678	958
Pittsburgh and Connellsville	....	622
	19,639	27,918
Deduct—iron ore	1,272	2,493
Leaving a balance of	18,467	25,425

Receipts of pig iron by the Erie and Pennsylvania Canal as returned by canal boats:

	Tons.
Nimick & Co.	10,883
James Wood, Son & Co.	10,500
Total	21,383

Receipts of iron ore by river and rail during the year ending December 31st, 1870, as reported by the various consignees:

	Tons.
Amount by river, ore	97,000
Amount by rail, pig iron	254,250
Amount by canal, pig iron	21,383
Total	372,633

MONONGAHELA COAL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH, January 31, 1871.

The following is the official report of the coal trade of the Monongahela Valley, for the past five years. The present year exceeds last year 5,144,900 bushels, whilst the year 1869 shows an increase over 1868 of 7,211,600 bushels; and the coal trade has nearly doubled since 1867, viz:

	Bushels.
Entire receipts for 1867	30,072,700
Entire receipts for 1870	57,657,100
Increase for this year	27,584,400

Besides this, the amount in boats waiting shipment exceeds 10,000,000 bushels, so that, had navigation permitted, the net increase this year over 1867 would reach 37,584,400 bushels.

COAL IMPORTS FOR PAST THREE YEARS.

	1868. Bushels.	1869. Bushels.	1870. Bushels.
January	2,683,300	2,885,500	5,599,800
February	1,248,100	5,198,600	4,775,600
March	2,094,400	7,497,200	9,118,200
April	6,608,500	6,695,400	7,395,400
May	7,623,800	5,425,200	6,593,900
June	2,215,000	6,084,400	4,533,500
July	862,700	1,906,800	2,289,200
August	2,712,700	633,400	2,553,100
September	6,313,900	1,991,300	1,180,400
October	807,200	1,991,300	3,248,600
November	8,508,000	1,814,200	5,381,400
December	3,623,000	10,661,000	4,988,000
Total	45,301,000	52,512,200	57,657,100

IMPORTS FOR PAST SIX YEARS.

The following table shows the official receipts of coal by the slackwater for the past six years:

	Bushels.
January to December, 1865	42,605,300
January to December, 1866	42,605,300
January to December, 1867	30,072,700
January to December, 1868	45,301,000
January to December, 1869	52,512,600
January to December, 1870	57,657,100

OHIO RIVER EXPORTS OF COAL FOR 1869 AND 1870.

Below will be found an accurate statement of the coal shipments to the lower ports for the years 1869 and 1870. It will be observed that during 1869 coal was run in every month, excepting August and October, and during 1870 there were shipments every month, except September and October. The December (1870) run was a small one, only reaching 4,200,000 bushels. This was owing to the low stage of water in the Ohio river, as the amount in boats ready for shipment exceeded 10,000,000 bushels.

EXPORTS BY RIVER PAST TWO YEARS.

	1869. Bushels.	1870. Bushels.
January	1,775,000	4,763,000
February	3,970,000	4,189,000
March	6,620,000	9,118,000
April	4,670,000	4,922,000
May	2,960,000	6,527,000
June	6,224,000	1,152,000
July	1,294,000	4,924,000
August	....	637,000
September	1,831,000	....
October	....	....
November	220,000	1,334,000
December	12,399,500	4,200,000
Total	43,541,500	41,766,000
Estimated shipment from Saw Mill Run		2,500,000
Grand total		43,266,000

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD COAL AND COKE RECEIPTS FOR 1870.

The following are the receipts of coal and coke by the Pennsylvania Railroad for the year ending December 31st, 1870. From this it will be observed that it required 33,700 cars to convey 10,110,000 bushels of coal to this city; also, that 11,560 cars were employed in transporting 6,936,000 bushels of coke to this city. Grand total, cars, 45,425; bushels, 17,095,500.

COAL.

Shippers.	Cars 300 bush. each.	No. bushels.
C. & P. Coal Co.	10,050	3,015,000
Dickson, Stewart & Co.	5,500	1,650,000
Duquesne Coal Co.	3,800	1,140,000
Braddocksfield Gas Coal Co.	5,700	1,710,000
Corey Co.	1,000	300,000
C. H. Armstrong	4,900	1,470,000
W. Moore	200	60,000
Youghiogheny Coal Hollow Coal Co.	800	240,000
Powelton Coal & Iron Co.	1,750	525,000
	33,700	10,110,000
Anthracite coal	165	49,500
Totals	33,865	10,159,500

COKE

Shippers.	Cars, 300 bush. each.	No. bush.
Morgan & Co.	2,250	1,350,300
Richey, Herron & Co.	2,460	1,476,000
Beny & Courtney	1,900	1,140,000
Shoenberger & Blair	2,400	1,440,000
Connellsville Gas Coal Co.	650	390,000
John F. Dravo	1,900	1,140,000
Total	11,560	6,936,000

RECAPITULATION.

		No. bush.
Coal cars	33,865	10,159,500
Coke cars	11,560	6,936,000
Total	45,425	17,095,500

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY'S COAL AND COKE RECEIPTS FOR 1870.

The following are the receipts of coal and coke by the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad for the past year. From January 1st to December 31st, 1870, there were 26,127 cars employed in transporting 7,838,100 bushels of coal to this place. There were also 7,764 cars required to convey 4,658,400 bushels of coke, making a grand total of 33,891 cars, and 12,496,500 bushels:

COAL.

Shippers.	Cars, 300 bush. each.	No. bush.
Laughlin & Co.	547	164,100
Lloyd & Black	2,164	649,200
N. J. Bigley	2,821	846,300
Robson, Campbell & Co.	393	117,900
Youghiogheny Gas Coal Co.	485	145,500
O. F. Lamm & Co.	625	187,500
C. F. Armstrong	14,085	4,225,500
William Moore	5,007	1,502,100
Total	26,127	7,838,100

COKE.

Shippers.	Cars. 600 bush each.	No. bush.
Morgan & Co.	3,940	2,364,000
Laughlin & Co.	2,172	1,303,200
O. F. Lamm & Co.	1,565	939,000
N. J. Bigley	87	52,200
Total	7,764	4,658,400

RECAPITULATION.

Coal	26,127	7,838,100
Coke	7,764	4,658,400
Total	33,891	12,496,500

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COAL RECEIPTS FOR 1870.

The following are the coal receipts per Allegheny Valley Railroad for the year ending December 31, 1870:

	Bushels.	Tons.
January	336,000	13,400
February	438,475	17,539
March	505,725	20,229
April	476,675	19,067
May	458,625	18,345
June	479,750	19,190
July	274,125	10,965
August	409,725	16,389
September	337,100	13,484
October	511,300	20,452
November	360,650	14,426
December	536,975	21,479
Total	5,125,125	205,005

RECAPITULATION, 1870.

	Bushels.
Monongahela river	57,657,000
Saw Mill Run	2,500,000
Amount by river	60,157,000
Pennsylvania Railroad for 1870	10,159,500
Pittsburgh and Connellsville for 1870	7,838,100
Amount by rail	17,997,600
Allegheny Valley Railroad	5,125,125
	22,122,625

COKE RECEIPTS FOR 1870.

Pennsylvania Railroad	6,936,000
Pittsburgh and Connellsville	4,658,000
Total	11,594,000
Coal receipts by river and rail	77,154,600
Coke receipts by rail	11,594,000
Total	88,748,600
Coal in boats waiting shipment	10,000,000
Allegheny Valley Railroad	5,125,125
Total	103,912,725

The above statements do not include a large amount of coal and coke consumed in furnaces in this vicinity, which receive their supplies from the bank direct.

CRUDE AND REFINED OIL PRICE CURRENT.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, January 31, 1871.

The following are the weekly prices of crude and refined oil at this point for 1869-70. It will be found valuable for reference. Also the receipts of crude oil for the past twelve years, and the exports of refined East for the past six years:

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT FOR CRUDE AND REFINED OIL FOR 1869-70.

	Crude. 1869.	Crude. 1870.	Refined. 1869.	Refined. 1870.
January 2	13⅝	12¼	30 a30½	30¾
January 9	14	12¾	31¼a32	30¾
January 16	15¾a16	12¾	31⅝	30¾
January 23	16⅜a17	12½	31	30¾
January 30	17¼a17½	13	36	30¾
February 6	18	13	37½a38	30¾
February 13	17	12¾	38	29¾
February 20	16¾	12½a12¾	37⅞	29
February 27	16½a16¾	12	35½a36	28 a28¾
March 6	16⅝a17	12	35	27
March 13	15½	12½	32¼a33	26¾
March 20	14 a14¾	11¾	31	25
March 27	14½a15	11¾	31 a31¾	26¾a26¼
April 3	15½a16	11¾	32¼a33	25¾
April 10	14¾a15	11	31¾	25¾
April 17	14¾a15	11	33	25 a25¾
April 24	15½	11	32½	25
April 30	15¼	11	32½	27
May 6	14¾	12¾	33	27
May 13	14	12¾	33	27
May 20	13½	12¾	31¾	27½a27¾
May 27	13	12¾	31¾	27¼
June 3	13	12¾	29¾	27¼
June 10	14¾	11½a12	32	26¾
June 17	14¾	11½	32	26¾
June 24	14¾a14¾	11½	32	26¾
July 1	14¾	11½	31½	26
July 8	14¾	11½	31½	25
July 15	14¾	11¾a11½	31¾a31¾	25
July 22	14¾	10¾a10	31½	24
July 29	15	9¾	31½	24
August 5	14¾	9¾	31½	22¾
August 12	14¾a15	9¾	31½	22¾
August 19	15	9¾a 9¾	32	24
August 26	14¾	9¾	32¾	24¾
September 3	14¾	9¾	32¾	25
September 10	14¾	10¾	32¾	25
September 17	15	9¾	32¾	26
September 24	14¾	10 a10¾	31¾	26¾
September 30	14¾	10¾	31¾	26¾
October 7	14¾	9¾	32	25¾a25¾
October 14	15	9¾	32¾	24¾a25¾
October 21	15	9¾a 9¾	32¾	25 a25¾
October 28	15	9¾a 9¾	34¾a34¾	25¾a25¾
November 5	16¾a17	9¾a 9¾	38	22¾
November 12	17	8¾	38	23¾
November 19	17	9¾	35	23¾
November 26	16¾	9¾	35	23¾
December 3	15¾a15¾	9¾	30¾	22¾
December 10	15¾	9¾	30¾	22¾
December 17	15 a15¾	9¾a 9¾	30	22¾
December 24	16¾a16¾	9¾a 9¾	29¾a30	22¾
December 31	16¾a17¾	9¾a10	[illegible]	22¾

The exports of refined oil east by rail for the past six years were as follows:

1865. Barrels.	1866. Barrels.	1867. Barrels.	1868. Barrels.	1869. Barrels.	1870. Barrels.
298,111	424,848	498,226	724,991	596,475	811,158

Receipts of crude oil at this port for the past twelve years:

1859. Barrels.	1860. Barrels.	1861. Barrels.	1862. Barrels.	1863. Barrels.	1864. Barrels.
7,063	17,161	94,102	171,774	175,181	208,744

1865. Barrels.	1866. Barrels.	1867. Barrels.	1868. Barrels.	1869. Barrels.	1870. Barrels.
630,246	1,253,386	727,494	1,062,227	1,026,902	1,039,472

Receipts of crude for past twelve years....6,413,762

PRODUCE IMPORTS FOR 1869-70.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, January 31, 1871.

The following are the leading articles of produce by river and rail for the past two years, from January 1st to December 31. This table will be found useful for reference:

	1869. Jan.	1870. Jan.	1869. Feb.	1870. Feb.
Flour, bbls	33,888	16,161	22,614	19,854
Apples, bbls	3,635	2,788	2,709	3,202
Cheese, boxes	211	424	608	1,514
Corn, sacks	24,996	16,781	15,514	9,143
Wheat, sacks	14,579	19,710	17,412	23,151
Barley, sacks	19,566	13,044	16,089	15,118
Rye, sacks	20,194	3,819	8,020	5,491
Oats, sacks	13,548	14,800	14,504	13,426
Butter, packages	870	854	875	999
Bulk meat, pieces	14,777	24,547	7,686	14,708
	March.	March.	April.	April.
Flour, barrels	32,240	18,429	26,551	17,047
Apples, barrels	3,991	7,743	3,023	5,057
Cheese, boxes	1,263	2,004	889	2,864
Corn, sacks	26,294	6,943	16,198	8,547
Wheat, sacks	12,443	13,798	6,659	17,305
Barley, sacks	11,717	12,341	7,895	5,768
Rye, sacks	8,877	4,307	11,168	4,580
Oats, sacks	14,850	10,752	14,370	15,342
Butter, packages	1,438	1,604	733	1,022
Bulk meats, p'ces	23,167	3,605	8,614	7,176
	May.	May.	June.	June.
Flour, bbls	39,266	33,652	25,719	22,445
Apples, bbls	993	2,412	168	238
Cheese, boxes	2,479	1,648	4,264	4,580
Corn, sacks	22,882	17,022	5,311	8,915
Wheat, sacks	21,927	32,627	9,654	22,736
Barley, sacks	4,212	8,177	488	1,508
Rye, sacks	10,674	8,435	3,486	4,332
Oats, sacks	25,261	25,441	17,691	25,031
Butter, pkgs	1,171	943	1,145	780
Bulk meats, pieces	11,714	1,466	3,827	732
	1869. July.	1870. July.	1869. Aug.	1870. Aug.
Flour, bbls	16,668	13,931	16,242	19,702
Apples, bbls	2,096	444	5,836	4,975
Cheese, boxes	3,420	4,232	2,503	3,367
Corn, sacks	19,944	2,946	11,825	10,669
Wheat, sacks	11,783	14,024	21,091	45,497
Barley, sacks	....	2,844	1,774	3,404
Rye, sacks	5,461	1,831	7,694	2,290
Oats, sacks	14,270	20,110	18,277	28,455
Butter, packages	785	485	501	822
Bulk meats, pieces	....	2,886	....	1,525
Bacon, tierces	....	1,988	....	500
Dried beef, tierces	....	86	....	126
	1869. Sept.	1870. Sept.	1869. Oct.	1870. Oct.
Flour, bbls	16,462	14,869	26,142	27,859
Apples, bbls	9,819	13,320	11,240	24,042
Cheese, boxes	4,217	4,934	4,329	5,250
Corn, sacks	4,989	6,326	11,859	11,723
Wheat, sacks	39,574	14,707	18,620	17,736
Barley, sacks	5,118	10,035	20,338	18,365
Rye, sacks	10,095	1,813	29,271	2,823
Oats, sacks	13,682	16,692	19,782	25,350
Butter, packages	719	475	797	943
Bulk meats, pieces	....	2,793	....	5,500
Bacon, tierces	....	801	....	677
Dried, beef, tierces	....	68	....	76
	1869. Nov.	1870. Nov.	1869. Dec.	1870. Dec.
Flour, bbls	23,519	23,782	22,208	21,806
Apples, bbls	24,019	32,146	4,926	5,645
Cheese, boxes	5,001	4,889	3,921	7,036
Corn, sacks	10,265	8,657	8,439	18,841
Wheat, sacks	18,415	16,710	11,695	18,240
Barley, sacks	25,245	9,926	18,203	16,863
Rye, sacks	15,111	2,353	11,006	2,777
Oats, sacks	15,905	20,342	15,261	15,486
Butter, packages	815	1,334	884	1,250
Bulk meats, pieces	19,575	36,284	8,485	38,683
Bacon, tierces	....	513	....	448
Dried beef, tierces	....	76	....	....

GRAIN.

IMPORTS.

Following is the amount of grain received at the Pittsburgh Grain Elevator from January 1, to December 31, 1870.

	Wheat. Bush.	Corn. Bush.	Rye. Bush.
January	13,262	11,869	790
February	13,177	5,543	4,727
March	10,427	3,137	....
April	17,972	9,862	1,853
May	11,351	10,397	1,414
June	10,119	7,878	2,338
	76,308	48,736	11,127
	Oats. Bush.	Barley. Bush.	Grand total Jan. to July
January	1,288	9,339	36,547
February	3,351	3,193	35,041
March	2,713	2,958	19,236
April	2,936	1,458	34,056
May	903	331	24,396
June	10,039	....	30,374
	21,229	22,230	179,630
	Wheat. Bushels.	Corn. Bushels.	Rye. Bushels.
July	5,157	882	704
August	13,924	7,451	866
September	18,513	5,353	1,873
October	16,564	4,996	1,081
November	24,999	1,855	148
December	16,383	12,238	2,140
Total	95,537	32,773	6,812

	Oats. Bushels.	Barley. Bushels.	Total.
July	8,213	1,347	16,303
August	14,048	3,203	39,489
September	2,666	21,815	50,920
October	4,860	29,831	57,332
November	4,931	13,290	45,221
December	15,332	16,885	49,178
Total	36,250	86,371	257,743
Receipts from January to July, bush			179,630
Grand total for 1870, bush			437,373

EXPORTS.

The following is the amount of grain transferred from the Pittsburgh Grain Elevator for the past year from January 1 to December 31, 1870:

	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Rye, bush.
January	334	3,570	2,499
February	1,670	2,856	....
March	11,022	1,765	4,284
April	33,400	9,282	1,071
May	30,062	39,274	3,570
June	26,052	56,763	2,642
	102,540	103,530	13,566
	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Grand total. Jan. to July.
January	....	642	7,245
February	....	421	4,947
March	10,625	425	28,141
April	30,625	890	75,268
May	6,250	2,110	71,266
June	26,250	....	111,207
	73,750	4,688	298,074
	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Rye, bushels.
July	34,785	48,797	2,689
August	122,703	37,858	1,519
September	81,321	8,186	741
October	90,653	7,180	1,133
November	37,860	3,022	758
December	30,133	9,431	725
Total	397,455	94,454	7,565
	Oats Bushels.	Barley Bushels.	Grand Total.
July	20,172	....	106,443
August	50,535	15,515	208,130
September	35,686	96,461	222,355
October	30,421	28,217	157,604
November	13,268	34,626	89,544
December	7,618	6,348	54,255
Total	157,700	181,167	838,341
Exports January to July 1st			298,074
Grand total from January to December 31st, 1870			1,126,415

STEAMBOAT AND BARGE ENROLMENT.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, January 31, 1871.

The following is the report of marine business transacted at the Custom House in the Pittsburgh district for the year ending December 31, 1870:

		Tons.
Steamers	131	41,030½
Barges	75	13,580½
Total	206	54,611½

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The following are the freight and passenger steamers built here during the past year:

	Tons.		Tons.
Carrie V. Kountz	542½	City of Evansville	598½
Arlington	656½	Far West	398
Juniata	637½	Red Wing	670½
Lake Superior	725½	Wm. C. Denny	99½
Fontenelle	346	R. J. Lockwood	421½
Granite State	397½	Carrie Converse	241
Exchange	344	Mollie Moore	341½
Tidal Wave	476	Brill	321
Thirteenth Era	298½	Henry C. Yeager	1,673½
Oceanus	564½		

Number of boats 19; tonnage 9,393.

TOWBOATS.

The following are the names of new the towboats built at this port for the year 1870:

	Tons.		Tons.
N. J. Bigley No. 2	172½	Geo. Roberts	135½
Oil Valley No. 3	167½	Samuel Clark	443½
Jas. H. Bigley	490½	John A. Wood	687½
Wm. Cowan	396½	Veteran No. 2	124½
R. J. Grace	185½	J. S. McDonald	485
Trader	72½	Vigilant	79½

Number of towboats, 12; tonnage, 3,439.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Barges.	Tonnage.
Jan. 25. Arlington	656½		
Feb. 26.		Armenia	26½
April 7. Alps	536		
May 16. Arrow	134		
June 28. Alexander Foster	80½		
M'ch 16. A. J. Baker	287		
Dec. 8. Abe Hays	92		
Dec. 15. Argosa	1,112		
M'ch 23. Bellevernon	488½		
Ap'l 16. Boaz	516½		
Ap'l 19. Billy Hodgson	120½		
Ap'l 27. Benton	89		
May 9.		Buckeye	278½
June 8.		B. McConnel	173
June 9. Blue Ledge	265		
Sept. 17. Belle	290½		
Sept. 26. Brill	321		
Oct. 13. Rob Connell	123		
Nov. 30. Brilliant	184		
Dec. ... Baltic	361½		
Jan. 1. Carrie V. Kountz	542½		
Jan. 6. Collier	357		
Jan. 10.		Cambria	124
Feb. 10.		Clarke No. 9	171½
Feb. 17.		Clarke No. 51	171½
Feb. 17.		Clarke No. 51	171½
Feb. 17.		Clarke No. 30	171½
Mar. 2. City of Evansville	578½		
Mar. 16. Coal Bluff	143½		
Mar. 27. Cussewago	126½		
May 3. Coal Hill	421		
May 3.		Collier No. 1	608
May 7.		Collier No. 2	608
May 12.		Clarke No. 15	171½
May 12.		Clarke No. 32	173½
May 12.		Clarke No. 25	168
May 12.		Clarke No. 2	171
May 26. Chieftain	259		
July 14. W. C. Denny	99½		
July 16. Carrie Converse	241		
July 16.		Conshatta	65½
Oct. 29. Clipper	84		
Nov. 1. Coal Valley	332½		
Jan. 15. Dart	207½		
Feb. 28.		Davidge No. 1	469½
Feb. 28.		Davidge No. 2	473½
Mar. 8.		Dove	477½
April 12.		Dick Rhodes	130
May 10.		D. Hawkins	143½
Oct. 1. Dexter	103		
Nov. 1. Dick Fulton No. 3	221		
Jan. 4. Eagle	296½		
Feb. 26. Elizabeth	275½		
Mar. 10. Ella	160		
April 21. Emma Logan	77		
July 2. Exchange	344		
July 23. Elector	303		
Sept. 24.		Era	52
Nov. 5. E. Bennett	259½		
Mar. 2. Far West	398		
Apr. 2. Franklin	274½		
Apr. 26. Fontenelle	346		
July 28. Fearless	395½		
Aug. 27. Fair Play	113½		
Sept. 17. Fred Wilson	142½		
Oct. 5. Fred Wilson No. 2	301½		
Jan. 26. Greyhound	284		
Feb. 15. Gipsy	123½		
Feb. 18. Greenback	64		
Feb. 15. Gen. Larimer	162½		
Mch. 2. Glendale	484½		
Apr. 6. Glasgow	443½		
May 6. Granite State	397½		
June 8.		G. M. Eberman	118½
July 17.		Grand Ecore	62½
July 19.		G. R. Tuttle	25½
Sept. 1. George Roberts	135½		
Nov. 16. Grand Lake No. 2	377½		
Feb. 14.		Hawk Eye	245½
March 3. Hunter No. 2	108		
Mar. 10. Hercules	412½		
April 23. Hawk	141½		
June 11.		Hawk Eye No. 2	232
June 11. Hawk Eye No. 2	210½		
June 11.		Hornet No. 17	171½
June 29.		Home	34½
Nov. 21. Hyena	181		
Nov. 21.		Hornet No. 18	171½
Dec. 10. H. C. Yeager	1673½		
Feb. 16.		I. C. C. Co. No. 29	171½
Feb. 16.		I. C. C. Co. No. 36	171½
April 22. Ironsides	282½		
Dec. 22.		Ironsides No. 3	269½
Dec. 22.		Ironsides No. 4	269½
Feb. 9. J. S. Neil	180½		
March 7. Jacob Painter	165		
Mar. 10. Juniata	637½		
Mar. 14.		Jim McDonald	196
Mar. 21. J. A. Blackmore	110		
April 19.		James Good	493
May 3. John Hanna	236		
May 27. J. D. Johnson	64		
June 22.		Jenny Smith	83
July 22.		J. S. Gilmore No. 2	171½
July 29.		Juliet	138½
Oct. 29. James Gilmore	415		
Nov. 9. Jos. H. Bigley	490½		
Nov. 14. John A. Wood	687½		
Dec. 13. J. S. McDonald	485		
Dec. 22. J. F. Dravo	141½		
Jan. 28. Keystone	211		
Nov. 23. Kangaroo	104		
Feb. 26. Little Whale	82		
April 9. Lake Superior	725½		
May 4. Lion	387		
May 18.		Lioness	169½
June 8.		Lion	164½
June 11.		Lioness No. 3	261½
Sept. 5. Lorena	455		
Nov. 3.		Little Giant	168½
Nov. 16. Lake Erie	398		
Nov. 21. Lioness No. 2	404½		
Dec. 15. Leopard	319½		
Jan. 13. Mary Alice	550½		
Jan. 15.		Monarch	464½
Feb. 25. Monterey	80½		
Feb. 25. Monitor No. 2	99		
Feb. 28. Mary Davage	234		
May 3. Messenger	436½		
Aug. 24. Mollie Moore	541½		
Sept. 22. Mary Ann	377½		
Nov. 3.		Monongahela	130½
July 2.		Norwood	175½
Aug. 22. Nora	72½		
Sept. 7. N. J. Bigley No. 2	172½		
Oct. 28. Niagara	285½		
Nov. 23. Nora	177½		
Aug. 15.		O. H. P. Green	33½
Oct. 19. Oil Valley No. 2	167½		
Dec. 1. Oceanus	564½		
Feb. 17. Petrolia	179½		
April 2.		Pawnee	128
April 25. Park Painter	90½		
Aug. 25.		Petrel No. 5	44½
Nov. 16. Panther	337½		
Apr. 16. Red Wing	670½		
May 6. Rover	281½		
May 6.		Romeo	132½
May 10. Reindeer	163½		
May 28. R. J. Lockwood	421½		
Nov. 3.		Rover	153½
Nov. 28. Resolute	316½		
Dec. 6. R. J. Grace	85½		
Feb. 19. Stella	355½		
Mar. 22. Sallie	399½		
Mar. 28.		Swan	477½
July 26. Sewickley	44		
Oct. 20. Samson No. 2	338½		
Oct. 20. Samuel Clark	433½		
Nov. 3.		Sam. Dean	173
Nov. 17. Simpson Horner	474½		
Nov. 28. Sam. Roberts	406½		
Dec. 24. St. Charles	764½		
Mar. 30. Tom Farrow	183½		
April 6. Three Lights	120½		
April 16. Trader	72½		
July 16. Tidal Wave	476		
Sept. 5. Tom Rees, No. 2	327		
Sept. 24. 13th Era	298½		
Nov. 30. Tigress, No. 2	350½		
Mar. 4. Venture	184		
May 10. Veteran	157½		
May 14. V. F. Wilson	285½		
Aug. 20. Vigilant	77½		
Dec. 3. Veteran, No. 2	124½		
Mar. 28. Wild Duck	274½		
Mar. 30. W. Barnhill	149½		
April 22.		W. H. Brown No. 18	248½
April 22.		W. H. Brown No. 19	248½
April 22.		W. H. Brown No. 20	248½
April 22.		W. H. Brown No. 21	248½
April 22.		W. H. Brown No. 22	248½
April 22. Wild Cat	289		
April 26.		Wm. McFall	136
April 28. Wauanita	476½		
May 4.		W. H. Brown No. 9	241½
May 4.		W. H. Brown No. 5	191½
May 4.		W. H. Brown No. 3	252½
May 4.		W. H. Brown No. 1	252½
May 4.		W. H. Brown No. 5	251½
May 4.		W. H. Brown No. 2	254½
Sept. 27. Wm. C. Gray	50½		
Oct. 21. Whale	453		
Nov. 3. Wm. Stone	125		
Nov. 17. Wm. Cowan	396½		

RECAPITULATION.

Total steamers	131	Tonnage	41,030½
Total barges	75	Tonnage	13,580½
Total steamers and barges	206	Total tonnage	54,611½

THE INDIA ALE manufactured by Joshua Rhodes, at the Pittsburgh Brewery, cannot be surpassed by any foreign or domestic ales. MWF

FOR INDIGESTION, Dyspepsia, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferrophosphrated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. MW*

DIED.

SWIFT—Monday, January 30th, at 7½ o'clock in the morning, Mrs. ELIZA D. SWIFT, relict of the late Rev. Elisha P. Swift, D. D., in the eightieth year of her age.

Funeral from residence of J. C. McCombs, Esq., No. 115 Beaver street, Allegheny, on THURSDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock.

DUNSEATH—At McKeesport, January 30, 1871, Mrs. ELIZABETH DUNSEATH, in the eighty-sixth year of her age.

Funeral TO-DAY, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. M. Clark, at McKeesport, at 10:30 A. M.

DUNLEVY—On Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, at No. 25 Cliff street, MAGGIE HOUSTON, eldest daughter of John B. and Rachel Jane Dunlevy.

Due notice of funeral will be given.

LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Iron Founders, Manufacturers Light Grey Iron CASTINGS.
(Light Cast Goods our Specialty.)
Loose Joint Butts, Shutter and Gate Hinges, Latches, Sash Pulleys, and other articles of Builders' Hardware always on hand. Office and Works near Outer Depot, Allegheny City. P. O. address, Lock Box 302, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FEATHERS,
ALL GRADES.
F. G. CRAIGHEAD,
211 LIBERTY STREET.

IMPORTANT TO BUSINESS MEN.
MR. CHARLES J. CLARK,
Special Agent for Mosler, Bahmann & Co.'s Cincinnati FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, can be seen each afternoon this week at No. 181 Liberty street, where a sample of these celebrated Safes can be seen, and those wishing to purchase or exchange Safes can be supplied.

THE CELEBRATED
HOME
Stomach Bitters
Endorsed by More Leading Physicians Than Any Other Bitters Ever Offered to the Public.

Every Physician in Pittsburgh and Allegheny who has examined the formula by which they are prepared, both Allopathy as well as Homeopathy, acknowledges the HOME BITTERS to be superior to any other tonic or stimulant in the country.

Every Family Should have a Bottle.

Read what that eminent and accomplished chemist, Prof. OTTO WUTH, says of these Bitters:

Messrs. JAS. A. JACKSON & CO.,—Gentlemen: I have examined sample of your Home Stomach Bitters, and am fully convinced that it has all the properties claimed by you. I have been shown the receipt according to which it is compounded, and, as far as I could ascertain by careful analysis, I have no doubt but that it is prepared strictly according to that formula, which embraces a variety of the best vegetable tonics known in the Pharmacopeia.
Yours respectfully, O. WUTH,
Analytical and Consulting Chemist.
Pittsburgh, October 26, 1870.

I have seen a Formula of the Home Bitters, and judging from the ingredients I believe it excels all others as a Tonic, Invigorator and Recuperant; also a preventative to Miasmatic Fevers. The ingredients are simple, yet when combined, they make a grand remedial agent.
WM. CLOWES, M. D.
Pittsburgh, October 26, 1870.

For Sale by all Respectable Druggists and Grocers.

E. J. ROBERTS,
Wholesale Agent for Western Pennsylvania,
NO. 74 WOOD STREET,
ws PITTSBURGH, PA.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.
Manager....M. W. CANNING.
GRAND OPENING WEEK.
Brilliant success of those great artistes,
Mr. CHARLES FECHTER
AND
MISS CARLOTTA LECLERCQ.
Supported by Mr. FRANK ROCHE and Mr. CHARLES LECLERCQ.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 1, 1871, will be presented the romantic drama entitled
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.
Mr. Fechter as....Don Cæsar.
Miss Carlotta Leclercq as....Maritanna.
To conclude with a FAVORITE FARCE.
Thursday Evening—RUY BLAS.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.
FRED. AIMS....Manager.
TO-NIGHT again the Glorious Seventeen, who have packed the Theater to standing room. The Great NEW YORK BLONDE TROUPE—the Magnificent Seventeen Blonde Young Ladies in Poses Plastique. Clustering Mid the Ferns entitled, Glittering Fairies of the Silver Lake. Also, Great De Laves—Lillie, Zoe and Mons. De Lave. SATURDAY the Popular Matinee 2:30.

OPERA HOUSE.
V. E. BEAMER....Lessee and Manager.
WEDNESDAY, February 1,
THE CHAPMAN SISTERS,
C. B. Bishop, H. Milburn, Cooper and Fields. The favorite burlesque,
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY.
GRAND OLIO. The laughable farce of YOUNG AMERICA. Matinee Saturday Afternoon.

THE PILGRIM.
BENEFITS THIS WEEK.
Tuesday—First Cumberland Presbyterian Church.
Wednesday—Matinee, 2:30 P. M. Evening—Benefit of Simpson Chapel. Thursday—Fourth Baptist Church.
Friday—Ames M. E. Church. Saturday—Matinee 2:30, and Evening 8 o'clock, ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Painting, Songs, Music and Lecture. Grand Transition Scene.
Admission 75, 50, 35 cents. Children 25 cents.
J. W. BAIN, Proprietor.

ORPHANS' FAIR,
Basement of St. Paul's Cathedral,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION....25 CENTS.

LECTURES.

Mercantile Library Lectures.
Hon. WILLIAM PARSONS
WILL DELIVER HIS
POPULAR AND HUMOROUS LECTURE
ON
"Richard Brinsley Sheridan,"
ORATOR, WIT AND DRAMATIST,
BEING A ROMANTIC BIOGRAPHY, interspersed with Characteristic Anecdotes and Incidental Notices of the Wits and Humorists, OLIVER GOLDSMITH, DR. JOHNSON, BURKE, CURRAN, &c., at
MERCANTILE LIBRARY HALL,
ON
Friday Evening, February 3d.
No Reserved Seats. Admission 50 cents. Doors open at 7.

WM. MASON EVANS'
Readings from Dickens at Library Hall.
Tickets for sale at Pittock's, Fifth avenue, where plan of the Hall may be seen. One Dollar to Course with Reserved Seat. Readings 6th, 9th and 13th of February. Matinee Saturday, 11th, at two o'clock.

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES.
Mercantile Library Hall,
BY
Dr. GEO. F. BARKER,
OF YALE COLLEGE.
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2d,
"Force of Muscle and Brain."
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7th,
"The Chemistry of the Sun and Stars."
EACH LECTURE TO BE ACCOMPANIED BY BRILLIANT EXPERIMENTS.
Lecture to begin at 7½ o'clock. Admission 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 25 cents, to be had at the University, corner Ross and Diamond streets.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—I HAVE this day associated with me in Partnership, HENRY REUCK, under the name and style of CHARLES C. BAER & CO.
CHARLES C. BAER.
Pittsburgh, January 30, 1871.

CHARLES C. BAER & Co.,
Cigar Manufacturers,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
CHEWING AND SMOKING
TOBACCOS,
Snuff, Segars, Pipes, &c.,
108 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of JOHNSON & CO., Flint Glass Manufacturers, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, RALPH JOHNSON, THOMAS W. JOHNSON and JAMES JOHNSON retiring. The remaining members of the late firm will continue the business as usual under the name and style of the NATIONAL GLASS WORKS, who are alone authorized to settle the business of the late firm.
Pittsburgh, January 23, 1871. W

DISSOLUTION—THE FIRM OF NEEL & WAMPLER, of McKeesport, Pa., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The Planing Mill business will be continued as usual at the old stand, in McKeesport, by JAMES NEEL, who alone is authorized to settle the business of Neel & Wampler. All persons knowing themselves indebted to Neel & Wampler will please call and settle.
JAMES NEEL,
JOHN WAMPLER.
McKeesport, January 19, 1871.

GROCERIES, &C.

Samuel H. Baird,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
NO. 112 SECOND AVENUE
THE FINEST TEAS, THE CHOICEST COFFEES, THE PUREST SPICES,
CHOICE VARIETIES.
TOBACCOS, SUGARS,
SYRUPS, SOAPS, &c.
100 Barrels Choice N. O. Molasses,
FOR SALE LOW.

MONITOR.
(None other Genuine.)
LOUISVILLE NAVY TOBACCO.
Having secured the Agency of this unrivalled Tobacco, orders will be filled promptly and at Low Rates. Liberal Discount to the Trade.
SAMUEL H. BAIRD,
tf 112 SECOND AVENUE.

TO ARRIVE—
5 cars prime Shelled Corn,
3 cars prime Ear Corn,
And for sale by
HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.

WHEAT AND RYE
WANTED BY
D. WALLACE,
No. 353 LIBERTY STREET.

COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY.

ARTIST MATERIALS.
J. G. BACKOFEN & SON,
Dealers in Drawing Instruments,
Oil and Water Colors, and Brushes of all kinds. Give us a call, at No. 93 Smithfield street.

BRUSHES.
J. D. THOMPSON & CO.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of Brushes,
And Importers and Jobbers of Fancy Goods, Notions and Toys, No. 240 Liberty street, corner of Wood.

BANKS.
AMERICAN BANK.
80 FOURTH AVENUE.
Cash Capital....$200,000.
JOHN FLOYD President. W. FLOYD, Cashier.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY,
92 FOURTH AVENUE.
W. H. EVERSON, President.
W. C. MACRUM, Cashier.

DRUGGISTS.
CHAS. ABEL & CO.
Manufacturers of
The celebrated Vegetable Hair Oils, and Dealers Drugs, Perfumery, Medicines, &c., 172 Wylie ave.

J. HENDERSON & BROS.,
Wholesale and Retail
Dealers in Drugs, Paints, Oils and Patent Medicines, 266 Liberty street.

GLASS MANUFACTURERS.
LORENZ & WIGHTMAN,
Manufacturers of all Sizes
Window Glass, Fruit Jars, Bottles of every description, &c., &c., 32 Wood street.

WRAPPING PAPERS.
FRAZER, METZGER & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Hardware, Coffee, Glass, Carpet, Baling, Straw, Batting, Rag, Manilla and Roofing Papers.
Office and Warehouse, No. 82 Third ave.

AUCTION SALES.

UNION AVENUE
RESIDENCE
AT AUCTION.
On Monday, February 6th,
AT 7½ O'CLOCK.

Will be offered at A. LEGGATE'S REAL ESTATE AND STOCK EXCHANGE, 159 FEDERAL STREET, that first-class Property, No. 44 Union avenue, corner of North Diamond street, at present owned and occupied by Mr. Pusey. The Lot is 30 by 114 feet to an alley. The House is a three-story Brick of 14 Rooms, fitted up internally to correspond with the external appearance. A Stable and Carriage House in the rear. The location will commend itself to all who will visit the property. A thorough examination of the interior is solicited. The fine perk improvements, pleasant surroundings, nearness of Churches, Market House and Street Cars, the high and dry ground, and the corner position render this property exceedingly desirable for residence.
Terms—Third cash, balance in three years.
A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer.

JOHN H. STEWART....ROBT. H. PATTERSON
Robt. H. Patterson & Co.,
LIVERY, SALE
AND
COMMISSION STABLES,
Cor. Seventh Avenue and Liberty St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Auction Sale Saturday, 10 O'clock A. M.

Trustees Sale of Property
IN BANKRUPTCY.

The undersigned, Trustees, offer at Private Sale all the Property belonging to the Estate of THOMAS BAKEWELL, Bankrupt, consisting of Real Estate in the city of Pittsburgh, situated on Dinwiddie street, and embracing Forty-seven Lots of Ground, fronting each on Dinwiddie street 20 feet, and extending back 100 feet, on which are erected the Shovel, Axe and Saw Manufactory, Warehouse, Offices, &c.
All the Machinery necessary for the manufacture of Shovels, Axes and Saws, ready for immediate use.
A large stock of Axes, Shovels and Saws on hand at the above Manufactory.
Patents, Good Will, &c., connected with the above business.
Real Estate in the city of Pittsburgh, on the Monongahela river, adjoining property of the late James S. Craft, deceased, John Arthurs and others, containing about 10 Acres.
Real Estate in Bellevue borough, Allegheny county, containing about 10 Acres, the same being subdivided into Lots, and on which are erected a Double Two-story Frame Dwelling House, with Stables and other Outhouses complete.
The undivided one-third interest in a Lot of Ground in the city of Pittsburgh, on the corner of First and Ross streets, having a front on Ross street of 80 feet, and extending along First avenue 90 feet, on which are erected Four Two-story Brick Dwelling Houses.
The undivided one-sixth interest in a Lot of Ground in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting 30 feet on Third avenue, and extending back to Second avenue, on which are erected one Three-Story Brick Warehouse and two Two-story Brick Dwelling Houses.
The undivided one-fourth interest in a Tract of Land in Washington county, Pa., containing about 260 Acres.
The undivided one-half interest in a Tract of Land in Beaver county, Pa., containing about 7 Acres.
The undivided one-third interest in a Lot of Ground in Chicago, Ill.
An undivided interest in a Tract of Land in Wood county, West Va., containing 209 Acres.
A Tract of Land in Hancock county, Iowa, containing 160 Acres.
A Tract of Land in Ocouto county, Wis., containing 240 Acres.
24 Shares of Stock in Merchants and Manufacturers Insurance Co.
4 Shares of Stock in Pittsburgh Commercial Printing Co.
20 Shares of Stock in Pittsburgh Locomotive Works.
Horses, Mules, Wagons, Carts, Carriages, Buggy, &c.
For particulars apply to the undersigned, Trustees, or either of them, at the Manufactory above mentioned, on Dinwiddie street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
REUBEN MILLER, Jr.,
BARCLAY PRESTON,
THOMAS J. BURCHFIELD, Trustees.
tf

INSURANCE.

MONONGAHELA INSURANCE CO.,
OF PITTSBURGH,
INCORPORATED 1854.
CASH CAPITAL....$175,000.
Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.
Office—NORTHEAST CORNER WOOD STREET AND FOURTH AVENUE, Second Floor, entrance on Fourth avenue.
WM. A. CALDWELL....President.
JNO. McDEVITT....Vice President.
JNO. H. CLANEY....Secretary.
Captain F. A. DOHRMAN, General Agent and Surveyor.
DIRECTORS:

W. A. Caldwell,	David M. Smith,
John McDevitt,	William Rea,
George A. Berry,	Robert Dalzell,
Wm. H. Forsyth,	William Means,
James Woodburn,	Geo. W. Dilworth,
Samuel B. Robinson,	David McCandless,
R. H. Palmer,	D. S. H. Gilmore,
James McCandless.	

CITIZEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office—Corner Market and Water streets, Second Floor.
WM. BAGALEY....President.
WM. A. SHEPARD....Secretary.
Insures Steamboats and Cargoes. Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.
Insures against loss or damage by fire.
DIRECTORS:

Wm. Bagley,	John Shipton,
James Park, Jr.,	James M. Cooper,
W. G. Johnson,	S. Harbaugh,
B. F. Jones,	J. Caldwell, Jr.,
Samuel Rea,	John S. Dilworth,
Capt. Thos. Snowden,	George Bingham,
Barclay Preston,	Wm. A. Rodgers.
S. M. Kier,	

Capt. J. ATKINSON, General Agent.

PEOPLES' INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, N. E. corner Wood street and Fifth avenue, second floor.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.
Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS:

Wm. Phillips,	Samuel P. Shriver,
John Watt,	Capt. J. L. Rhodes,
John E. Parke,	Wm. Vankirk,
Jared M. Brush,	James D. Verner,
Wm. F. Lang,	Samuel McCrickart,
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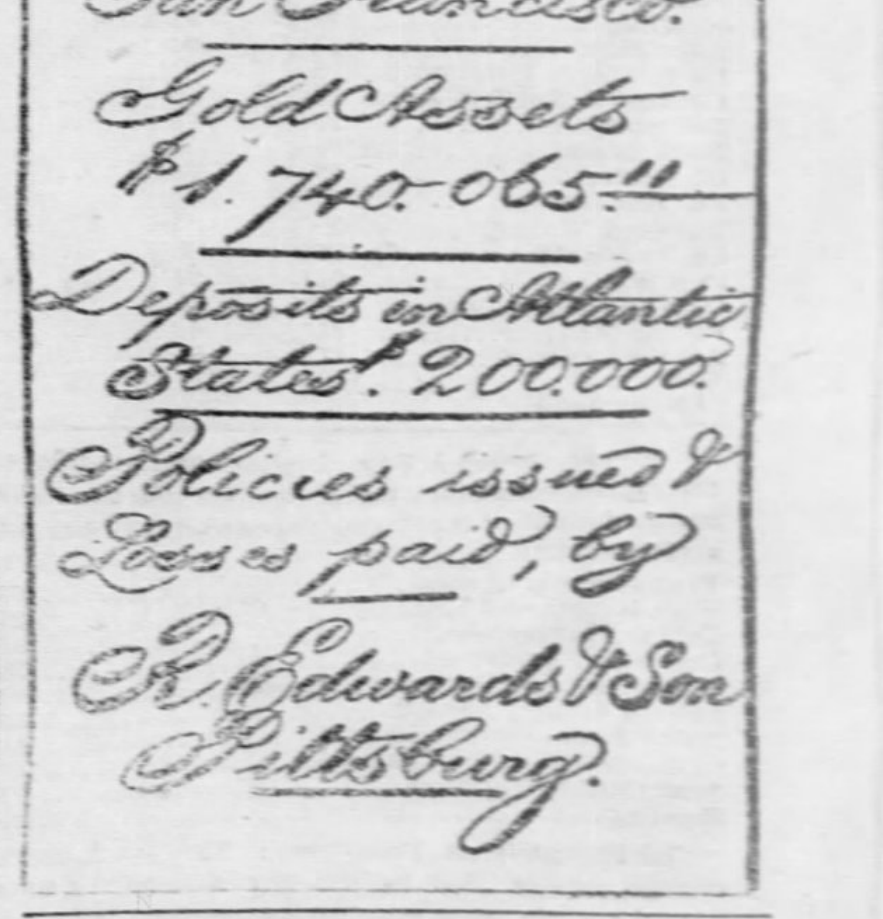

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